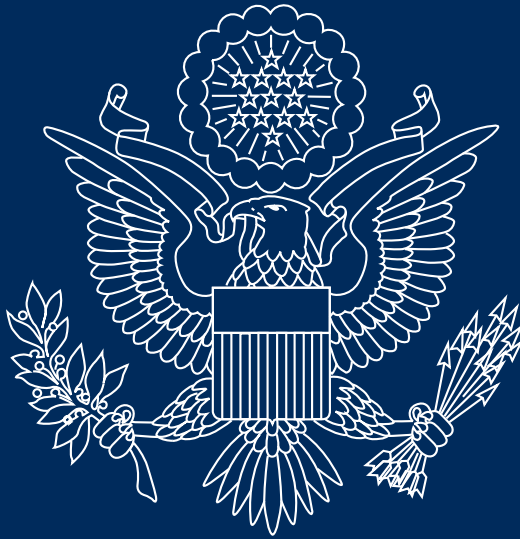


United States Department of State

**Migration and
Refugee Assistance**



**Emergency Refugee
and Migration Assistance**

FISCAL YEAR 2012

Congressional Presentation Document

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Congressional Presentation Document

FY 2012

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Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) & U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Funds

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED MRA TOTAL (Enduring)	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,693,000	1,613,100
Overseas Assistance	1,318,000	1,318,000	*	1,192,300
Africa	345,780	345,780	*	325,000
East Asia	36,020	36,020	*	37,000
Europe	47,850	47,850	*	29,000
Near East	544,500	544,500	*	515,343
South Asia	130,950	130,950	*	106,000
Western Hemisphere	48,500	48,500	*	37,000
Protection Priorities	148,200	148,200	*	129,957
Migration	16,200	16,200	*	13,000
Administrative Expenses	26,000	26,000	*	33,500
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	25,000	25,000	*	20,000
Refugee Admissions	324,000	324,000	*	367,300
Plus Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000	*	-
Africa	40,000	40,000	*	-
East Asia	8,000	8,000	*	-
Near East	60,000	60,000	*	-
South Asia	27,000	27,000	*	-
Protection Priorities	30,000	30,000	*	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance Total	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted Total ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
ERMA Appropriation¹	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000
Total MRA / ERMA	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,738,000	1,645,100

¹ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

² FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

³ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration



FY 2012 Statement by Assistant Secretary Eric P. Schwartz

Overview

The international humanitarian programs of the United States Government (USG) provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people. Coupled with U.S. humanitarian diplomacy, programs for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants and victims of conflict save lives and uphold human dignity, and help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence. The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world on behalf of the American people by providing life-sustaining assistance, working through multilateral systems to build global partnerships, promoting best practices in humanitarian response, and ensuring that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. This mission supports both the diplomacy and development pillars of the President's National Security Strategy. It is central to U.S. leadership in international humanitarian relief and the USG's foreign policy pursuit of international peace and security. It is also central to the Bureau's leadership in advancing U.S. migration and population policies worldwide. The Bureau is a key player in formulating and advocating refugee and humanitarian policies – in the State Department, in the USG interagency, at the United Nations, and in the international community.

Populations of concern to PRM exceeded 40 million worldwide in 2009, including over 15 million refugees and more than six million stateless persons, as well as millions of conflict victims, internally displaced persons, and vulnerable migrants. Given the global scope of these needs, humanitarian requirements will continue to increase significantly in FY 2012. Instability in Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, Pakistan, Colombia, Sudan, and elsewhere is projected to continue into 2012. This will require continued humanitarian assistance for those already displaced and increased assistance for further displacements in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Additionally, assistance for refugees in protracted situations, such as Burmese and Palestinian refugees, will remain critically important in FY 2012. In addition to the growing populations requiring humanitarian assistance, ongoing PRM programs will cost more due to serious operational challenges, such as the rising number of attacks on humanitarian workers, urbanization of refugee populations, and the global economic crisis.

PRM programmed more than \$1.74 billion in FY 2009 and obligated \$1.85 billion in FY 2010. In the tight current fiscal environment, the Department's request for FY 2012 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) of \$1.613 billion is modest, and focuses on vulnerable populations such as Afghans, Somalis, Iraqis, Palestinians, Colombians, and Burmese.

Additionally, the Bureau would target resources on strengthening humanitarian accountability. From FY 2008 to FY 2010, the Bureau increased its overall programming by 30 percent to address rising humanitarian needs; however, PRM's administrative expenses have not increased commensurate with these increased program

management responsibilities. The FY 2012 request provides resources for the strengthened staffing that is needed to ensure adequate and robust oversight through monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian programs. The request level would also provide modest support for an international humanitarian architecture that is able to respond nimbly to changing humanitarian requirements and emergency needs. In total, the FY 2012 request enables the Bureau to meet the requirements of its core mission and mandate: protection and solutions for victims of persecution and conflict, championing human dignity and providing life-saving assistance according to principles of universality and impartiality.

Goal 1: Humanitarian Assistance Saves Lives and Eases Suffering

The FY 2012 request supports PRM's efforts to save lives and ease suffering. In both emergency and protracted situations, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants and victims of conflict to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. In FY 2012, PRM will continue its core assistance activities to meet the most urgent needs.

PRM will prioritize assistance that covers basic needs such as health care, water/sanitation, shelter, and some food requirements in both emergency and protracted settings. Careful prioritization will be critically important in FY 2012, as increased humanitarian requirements will strain the international community's ability to meet minimum international standards of humanitarian assistance and affect performance on key objectives, such as preventing malnutrition and mortality from exceeding emergency levels.

In FY 2012, PRM will focus efforts on women and children, including unaccompanied and separated children, who are particularly vulnerable during displacement. Although women and children comprise the majority of refugees and conflict victims, their protection needs are not always adequately addressed. PRM programs seek to prevent and combat gender-based violence (GBV) among refugees, IDPs, victims of conflict and other persons of concern. These programs include efforts to address sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian crises. A key objective of PRM's GBV programming is to integrate or "mainstream" GBV interventions into multi-sector humanitarian assistance programs, which PRM will continue to do in FY 2012. Since 2000, PRM has taken a leading role in addressing the special protection needs of women and children in humanitarian response, providing over \$60 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies to better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2012, modest funding is included in the request for targeted GBV programming. PRM will strive to provide leadership on this issue through programming and advocacy to prevent and respond to GBV in coordination with related Department efforts through the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI), the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP), as well as USAID.

Across all regions, PRM's humanitarian assistance activities under the FY 2012 request will focus on sustaining basic services for populations of concern in both emergency and protracted situations. The request seeks to address particularly severe humanitarian challenges, such as in the Horn of Africa (where large scale displacement of Somalis continues) and South Asia (where conflict in Afghanistan and Pakistan has caused massive displacement), while making modest efforts to address emerging issues such as the growing number of refugees who now reside in urban settings. Such urban populations include Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria, Zimbabweans in South Africa, Somalis in Kenya, Sudanese refugees in Egypt, and some Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Goal 2: Populations of Concern Find Durable Solutions

In support of the foreign policy objectives of promoting stability and protecting human dignity, PRM seeks to achieve three durable solutions for refugees: voluntary return and reintegration, local integration in host countries, or third-country resettlement. PRM has supported successful efforts to promote these activities, while ensuring protection and assistance for populations who have yet to find such solutions. In FY 2010, PRM supported the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons to Afghanistan, Burundi, the DRC, Sudan, Kosovo, and elsewhere. The FY 2012 request continues modest support for voluntary repatriation and local

integration worldwide, particularly in Afghanistan and Iraq where returns are expected to be a major focus of activity in 2012, and will enable PRM to continue its strong tradition of resettling refugees in the United States.

PRM advances its goal of finding durable solutions for refugees and conflict victims by seeking resolution to protracted situations. More than half of the world's refugees continue to live in exile after fleeing their homelands more than five years ago, the majority of them in African and Asian countries that are also struggling to meet the needs of their own citizens. These refugees often live in overcrowded settlements, and in some cases they lack freedom of movement, do not have access to land, and are forbidden from legal employment. PRM will focus particular attention on achieving positive impacts on six protracted refugee situations: Afghans in Pakistan, Bhutanese in Nepal, Burmese in Thailand, refugees from Croatia and Bosnia in Serbia, Liberians in West Africa, and Somalis in Kenya. Through a combination of humanitarian diplomacy and assistance efforts, PRM aims to protect, alleviate the suffering of, and find durable solutions for refugees in these protracted situations. We will also continue to support international efforts to address needs of refugees in other protracted situations, including Palestinians, Colombians and Sahrawis.

Resettlement is a key element of PRM's efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States advances this goal through welcoming the most vulnerable refugees to communities across the country. In FY 2010, the USG admitted 73,311 refugees, which represents 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,016 Iraqi refugees, and 13,305 African refugees, a 38 percent increase in African arrivals since FY 2009. PRM manages the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program in close coordination with the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services (HHS), as well as with key international partners such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and numerous voluntary agencies. While the level of FY 2012 refugee admissions will be determined by the President in consultation with the Congress in FY 2011, the FY 2012 request recognizes the ongoing need for resettlement as a critical form of international refugee protection, particularly for Iraqis, Darfur Sudanese, Somalis, Bhutanese, and Burmese – and the challenges faced by receiving communities. The request will enable PRM to continue to adequately support new arrivals in their first 30 to 90 days in the United States, through the Department's Reception and Placement per capita grant. Initial reception and placement services for refugees arriving in communities across the U.S. include housing, furnishings, clothing, and food as well as medical, employment, and social service referrals. In close coordination with HHS' Office of Refugee Resettlement, PRM will continue its support of the public-private partnership with domestic voluntary agencies in FY 2012, funding their work to provide this important initial assistance to refugees.

The FY 2012 request also supports durable solutions for humanitarian migrants to Israel. Through support to the United Israel Appeal, migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, are resettled to Israel and are provided assistance to achieve self-sufficiency and integrate into Israeli society.

Goal 3: The United States Advocates for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations and Exerts Leadership in the International Community

As the principal humanitarian advisor within the Department, PRM strives to ensure that protection of the most vulnerable is at the center of policymaking, and that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign policy. PRM carries out this advocacy beyond the Department as well, engaging in humanitarian diplomacy in the international community and working effectively through the multilateral system to protect the most vulnerable.

Most of the humanitarian situations to which PRM responds are rooted in political or security challenges. For this reason, the Bureau's access to foreign heads of government and other key foreign government decision-makers is critical, as it fosters the integration of humanitarian diplomacy within a full range of USG assistance and protection programs, and leverages these programs to achieve critical humanitarian objectives. These were key goals in recent discussions between the PRM Assistant Secretary and the President of the Dominican Republic relating to the status of Haitian migrants and their families; with the Prime Minister of Jordan and the Vice Foreign Minister of

Syria relating to Iraqi and Palestinian refugees; and with the President, Defense Minister and Foreign Minister on conditions for internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka.

Because the scope of worldwide humanitarian needs far exceeds the capacity of any single government to address, PRM seeks to maximize the impact of its programs through its continued commitment to a multilateral approach to humanitarian assistance. Multilateralism allows PRM to leverage its humanitarian contributions by ensuring that the United States is part of a wider international donor effort that relies on responsibility-sharing and coordination with other governments and implementing partners. For example, the International Committee of the Red Cross's (ICRC) continued provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs in key conflict zones in Pakistan where other agencies are not able to operate demonstrates the critical importance of a multilateral approach. Support for USG multilateral engagement not only lies at the heart of PRM's approach to humanitarian work, but enhances Bureau efforts to accomplish all elements of its mission and complements other bilateral policies and programs led by the Department and USAID. PRM's reliable support to multilateral partners demonstrates U.S. leadership in building an international architecture that is flexible and responds quickly in emergencies while protecting the most vulnerable, applying life-sustaining assistance standards and marshalling resources to resolve protracted situations.

PRM provides USG contributions to and leads American engagement with multilateral partners including UNHCR, ICRC, IOM, and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). To complement multilateral contributions and fill critical gaps, PRM allocates MRA and ERMA resources to other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As a leading donor, PRM practices and promotes the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship – an initiative supported by 37 donor governments committed to achieving efficient and principled humanitarian assistance. Accordingly, the Bureau strives to provide funding on the basis of needs assessments and according to the principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity. By providing reliable, “fair share” contributions to international organizations, we leverage USG influence, and promote accountability, and responsibility-sharing.

PRM engagement in the governing bodies of these international organizations is instrumental in bringing about UN management reforms that strengthen the international architecture for humanitarian response, promote evidence-based decision making and results-based programming, and ensure accountability on behalf of beneficiaries and the American public. In partnership with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs and USAID's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), PRM has guided the implementation of specific UN humanitarian reforms. PRM and USAID/DCHA have drawn on complementary mandates and comparative advantages to push for greater and more effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance and more consistent and accountable UN responses to IDP crises, and we continue to monitor the implementation of these reforms. For many years, the Bureau strongly urged partners - especially UNHCR and UNRWA - to improve their assessment of humanitarian needs in order to formulate their respective budget requirements based on actual needs and implementing capacities rather than on projected donor support levels. As a result of UNHCR's new needs-based budgeting, its budget estimate is significantly higher than in previous years. The USG has committed itself to a phased approach to incorporating the USG's “fair share” contribution to this increased budget. We will continue to urge international humanitarian organizations to provide to donors responsible estimates of need, and we will work with UNHCR, ICRC and others to identify new government donors that might address shortfalls.

PRM supports UNHCR's mandate to protect stateless persons, as well as its responsibilities for protecting and assisting IDPs. PRM leads USG efforts to prevent statelessness and, working with UNHCR and other partners, continues to raise awareness and improve protection and solutions for stateless individuals worldwide, such as the Rohingya of Burma. Not recognized as citizens by any government, stateless people may lack legal protection, the right to vote, and often lack access to education, employment, health care, marriage and birth registration, and property rights. They may also encounter travel restrictions, social exclusion, sexual and physical violence, exploitation, forcible displacement, trafficking, and other abuses. UNHCR also provides protection and assistance to over 15.6 million IDPs in 22 countries, and this number is likely to increase. Improving protection and assistance to IDPs, as well as supporting solutions to their displacement, is crucial to achieving U.S. foreign policy objectives in conflict areas such as Darfur, Pakistan, Colombia, and Sri Lanka. PRM will continue its diplomatic and limited programmatic efforts on these issues.

PRM also exerts leadership in the international community in the area of migration, advancing effective and humane international migration policies. With greater numbers of people on the move, this issue continues to grow in importance on the international agenda. PRM's policy objectives in the area of international migration are to protect and assist asylum-seekers and other vulnerable migrants, support international efforts to promote humane and responsible migration policies that safeguard protection, and support capacity-building activities to help governments manage mixed migratory flows. PRM has many opportunities to strengthen U.S. bilateral and regional relationships, share best practices, and develop means of cooperation on migration. This regional and multilateral approach is advanced through the Bureau's close relationship with IOM, the principal international organization addressing migration issues. PRM also works closely with UNHCR on this issue and encourages UNHCR-IOM collaboration on protection in the context of mixed flows. In coordination with G/TIP and other USG partners, PRM advances policies that prevent human trafficking and provides support to selected projects that provide protection and assistance to survivors. With FY 2012 resources, PRM will meet the required IOM assessed contribution. PRM will also continue at modest levels its support to programs addressing the growing need for protection in the context of mixed migration flows and the challenge of identifying and effectively providing protection for those who need it, such as asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking.

Funding to support the Bureau's population policy function comes from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account. These funds enable the USG to conduct advocacy and work through global partnerships to promote effective international reproductive health and family planning policies. PRM coordinates U.S. international population diplomacy, working closely with State's Bureau of International Affairs, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC), S/GWI, USAID, HHS, and the Census Bureau, which provide technical and demographic expertise. The Bureau represents the United States in the governing bodies of relevant international organizations, such as the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Commission on Population and Development (CPD). PRM engagement in international fora serves to advance U.S. international population policy, such as through resolutions that promote universal access to reproductive health services, including family planning, and address maternal mortality and morbidity, GBV, HIV/AIDS, female genital mutilation, and obstetric fistula. UNFPA and maternal and child health programs are funded through other Department and USAID accounts.

Goal 4: PRM Manages Resources Responsibly and Promotes Best Practices in Humanitarian Assistance

Results-based management is a vital tool in meeting growing humanitarian needs within a constrained fiscal environment. PRM demonstrates sound stewardship of resources and ensures maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency, and applying administrative resources to manage and oversee its programs. PRM vets and monitors funded organizations to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance reaches its intended beneficiaries. The FY 2012 request will enable the Bureau to ensure responsible resource management by placing the right people in the right positions to achieve the Bureau's strategic goals. It supports learning for PRM employees through appropriate staffing, training opportunities, and mentoring/leadership activities, and advances the Bureau's priority to strengthen evaluation efforts.

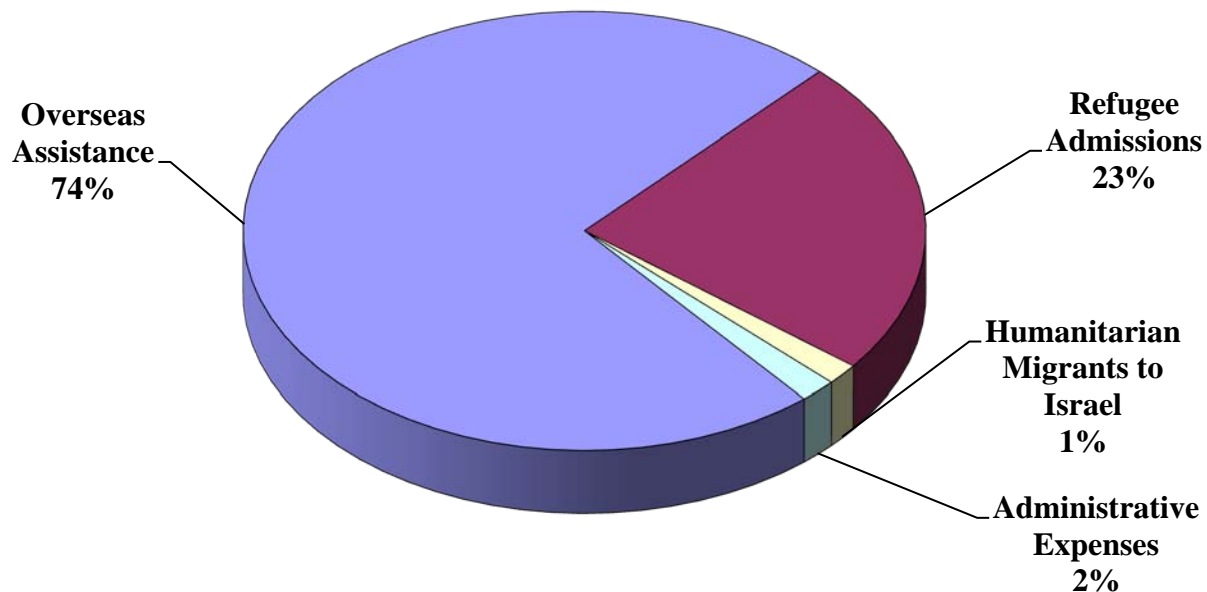
In recent years, PRM has strengthened its monitoring and evaluation capacity. The FY 2012 request for administrative expenses seeks to ensure that funding for program management responsibilities keeps pace with PRM's programming. The FY 2012 request focuses resources on strengthening humanitarian accountability by ensuring that the staffing level and technical capacity is sufficient to maintain robust oversight of PRM's humanitarian programs. Nonetheless, administrative funds would remain a lean 2 percent of the overall MRA and ERMA request.

Recognizing the distinct need for evaluation as a key analytical tool that enables staff to learn from past experience and employ best practices in future programming, and in accordance with new Department policy, the FY 2012 request includes resources for program evaluations, including for the evaluative activities of its partners. These resources will enable PRM staff to evaluate the impact of PRM programs and manage them more effectively, enhancing the high level of performance across all PRM programs.

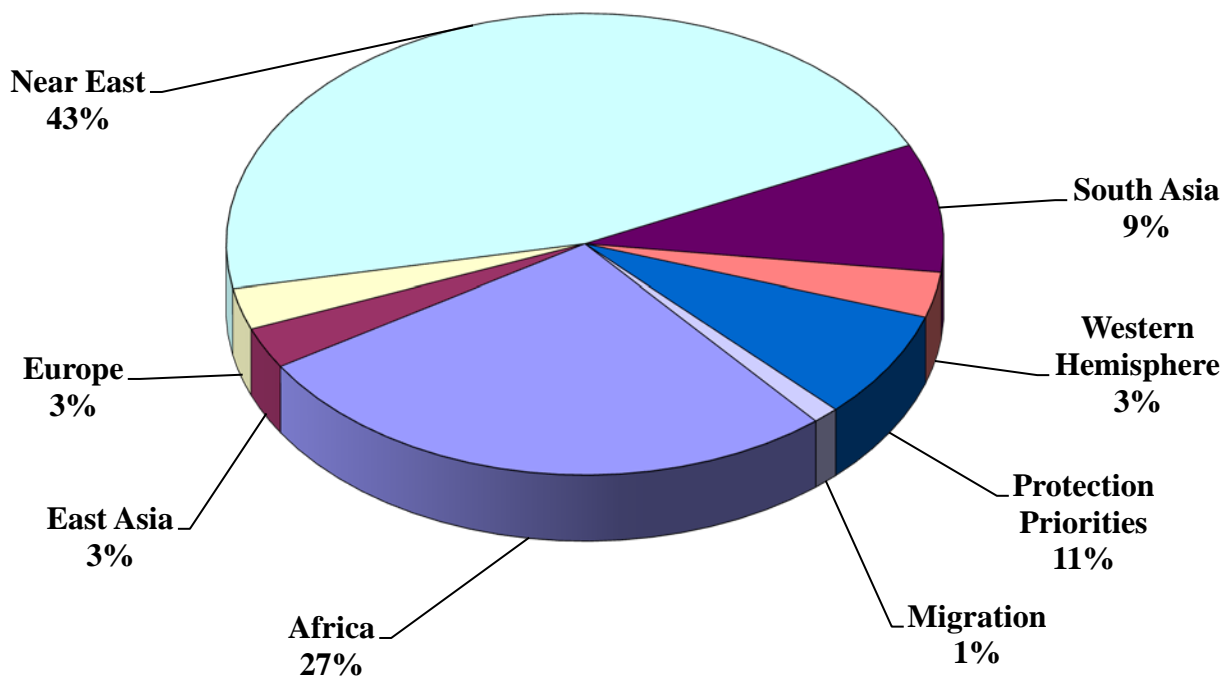
Conclusion

With humanitarian needs projected to continue – and in many places, increase – in FY 2012, PRM's modest MRA and ERMA requests prioritize assistance for populations experiencing tremendous needs. This budget request seeks to balance rising humanitarian requirements and a difficult budget reality in order to cover basic needs and sustain ongoing programs. Through diplomatic and programmatic efforts, PRM will strive to advance America's humanitarian values and foreign policy, maximizing its efforts to provide effective protection and assistance worldwide.

FY 2012 MRA BUDGET REQUEST
TOTAL: \$1,613,100,000



OF WHICH OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE
TOTALS: \$1,192,300,000



Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ¹	FY 2010 Actual Total ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,693,000	1,693,000		1,613,100
Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000		-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,858,000	1,858,000	1,693,000	1,613,100

¹ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

² FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

³ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

The international humanitarian programs of the United States Government provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2012 MRA request of \$1.613 billion will support programs of key international humanitarian organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as nongovernmental organization partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance:** In both emergency and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such support includes the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and health care, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and a solution to displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through domestic voluntary agency partners, these funds help refugees resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** This funding continues longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses:** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2012 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in PRM's management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

Overseas Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,318,000	*	1,192,300

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. All of these funds are being utilized to support humanitarian activities carried out as part of the Bureau's Overseas Assistance programming.

FY 2012 Request

The majority of overseas assistance funds within the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) accounts (85 to 90 percent annually) are provided multilaterally as voluntary contributions to international organizations (IOs). Bilateral funding is provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

To ensure that the international system to which MRA and ERMA funds contribute is effectively and efficiently addressing humanitarian needs, the U.S. Government (USG) works closely with other donor governments to achieve a common understanding of humanitarian requirements and what constitutes satisfactory performance in responding to them by the international humanitarian system. Through its active participation in international organizations' governing boards, the USG promotes efforts to strengthen the UN system and increase the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

Primary International Organization Partners

The majority of the FY 2012 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2012 requirements of four IOs: the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). To demonstrate continued U.S. leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20 to 25 percent of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will support the remaining 75 to 80 percent. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 36 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs), pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under recent UN humanitarian reforms. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It seeks permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, local integration of refugees into host country communities, and third country resettlement. In 2010 UNHCR mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its annual appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2012 budget request supports UNHCR management and budget reforms, including the GNA, although it will take several years to fully absorb new needs covered by UNHCR within the MRA budget.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of internally displaced persons), trace missing persons, reunite

separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to over 4.7 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health care, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the State Department continues to closely monitor UNRWA's efforts to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

IOM is the sole international organization with an international migration mandate and is an important partner in advancing the U.S. government policy objective of facilitating orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. As international migration issues continue to impact, or be impacted by other global trends such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active U.S. Government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is important. IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing has prioritized strengthening member state ownership in IOM activities and fostering collaborative partnerships to meet challenges during his tenure.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 65 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2010 were: the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Catholic Relief Services, American Refugee Committee, and Mercy Corps. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

FY 2010 Results

Monitoring MRA and ERMA overseas assistance programs to ensure that funds meet core objectives of providing protection and assistance to populations of concern remains a priority. Complex humanitarian emergencies have by their very nature multi-faceted solutions that must integrate diplomatic engagement with multi-sectoral programmatic responses. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) uses a range of performance measures to determine the impact of MRA- and ERMA-funded humanitarian activities and actively monitors programs against these measures.

The USG continued to strengthen its monitoring of its primary IO partners in FY 2010. Frameworks for cooperation negotiated between the USG and UNHCR, UNRWA and IOM incorporated rigorous, mutually-agreed strategic goals, indicators, and performance targets for the coming year. With each of these organizations, as well as ICRC, PRM played an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. In FY 2010, over 88 percent of PRM's Overseas Assistance resources (\$1.29 billion) supported these and other international organizations, while roughly 12 percent (\$167 million) funded NGOs.

PRM remained UNHCR's leading donor in 2010, providing strong support to UNHCR's budget requirements to protect and assist refugees and other persons of concern, including pursuing durable solutions (voluntary return, local integration, and third-country resettlement), and preventing and reducing statelessness. In 2010, UNHCR

implemented a new budget structure and a global system to assess humanitarian needs. The restructuring of the budget has allowed UNHCR to better focus on and present its mandates regarding refugees (budget pillar I) and stateless persons (pillar II), responsibilities for longer-term transitional programs for refugee returnees (pillar III), and internally displaced persons under UN reforms (pillar IV). U.S. contributions through PRM to UNHCR support all four budget pillars.

In FY 2010, USG support allowed ICRC to rapidly respond to the protection and assistance needs of conflict-affected populations. ICRC maintained the highest standards of professionalism and integrity in exercising its international mandate to protect and assist conflict victims. Its reputation of impartiality continued to give the organization access to people in areas where other agencies were not able to operate. ICRC's performance resulted in life-saving responses in areas important to USG interests, including by providing assistance in Pakistan (where it is the only international humanitarian organization in a number of the conflict zones), Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, and Yemen.

With USG support, UNRWA continued to play a stabilizing role in the Middle East. U.S. contributions to UNRWA supported the agency's 2010 core requirements to provide education, health care, and other services to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza and the agency's emergency appeals for the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon humanitarian needs. In 2010, UNRWA played a critical role in providing emergency assistance and supporting recovery for victims of conflict in Gaza, while it continued to provide core services to refugees in its other fields of operation. The USG supported implementation of UNRWA's ongoing reforms designed to undertake needs-based strategic planning and to bridge efficiency gaps, improving overall effectiveness of management and service delivery.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Meet life-sustaining needs for refugees and victims of conflict by providing emergency relief based on need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, including refugees and conflict victims from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Chad, Sudan, the West Bank, Gaza, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Colombia, Burma, and Yemen.
- Through diplomatic intervention and targeted assistance, protect the most vulnerable from involuntary return, family separation, forced recruitment into armed groups, exploitation, and other physical and legal threats. Specific protection priorities include protecting unaccompanied and separated children, protecting women and combating gender-based violence, protecting and assisting highly vulnerable migrants including victims of human trafficking, and preventing and reducing statelessness.
- Promote protection, solutions and livelihoods opportunities for refugees in protracted situations, and improve protection and assistance for refugees in urban areas.
- Support durable solutions to displacement, including large-scale, voluntary returns to Afghanistan, southern Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ensure returns are sustainable by supporting reintegration programs in these areas as well as local integration in African countries hosting residual refugee populations.
- Work with and support multilateral humanitarian organizations to ensure that global responses to emergencies are timely, accountable and effective in protecting and assisting those in need. Support humanitarian organizations' needs-based and prioritized budgets.
- Promote orderly and humane migration as a benefit to sending, receiving and transit countries, by supporting regional consultations on migration, by building capacity in countries to manage mixed migratory flows, and by protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	345,780	*	325,000

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. Of these funds, \$40 million is being utilized to support humanitarian activities in this region.

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict victims at minimum international standards by helping to maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, the Central African Republic, and Kenya. Preserving first asylum and combating gender-based violence will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2012 MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to southern Sudan and the DRC, as well as permanent local integration where possible. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay the groundwork for longer-term development. Sustaining lasting solutions to displacement remains a high priority.

Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.3 million. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is also addressing the needs of many of the 10 million IDPs across the continent. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. The FY 2012 request, for example, will maintain support for programs providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs in Chad and Cameroon who have fled violence in Darfur, the Central African Republic and eastern Chad, including some 270,000 Sudanese refugees and 145,000 Central African Republic refugees. Some return of Darfur refugees may be possible in FY 2012, but large scale returns are unlikely. Significant returns of the 168,000 Chadian IDPs are also unlikely given the withdrawal of the UN peacekeeping force MINURCAT. Programs will also respond to the needs of new Ivorian refugees in Liberia and Congolese refugees, IDPs and conflict victims in the DRC who fled renewed fighting in North and South Kivu, as well as Lord's Resistance Army attacks and other ethnic violence. Ongoing assistance will be needed for Somali refugees throughout the Horn of Africa and Somali conflict victims who continue to be displaced by instability in their home country.

The FY 2012 request also builds in funding to promote durable solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2012 request continues support for repatriation/reintegration programs in southern Sudan and the DRC. In southern Sudan, reintegration programs will help ensure that new Sudanese returns are durable and peaceful after the planned independence in July 2011. The FY 2012 request includes funds to protect and assist returning refugees and other conflict affected populations within the DRC. With over 1.9 million IDPs in the DRC and over 400,000 DRC refugees in Africa, repatriation and reintegration to certain parts of the DRC will continue through FY 2012. It is anticipated that refugee repatriation and reintegration will begin in North Kivu (from Rwanda and Uganda), increase in South Kivu (from Tanzania and Burundi), and conclude in Katanga (from Zambia mainly). Repatriation and reintegration are important elements of the post-conflict transition from relief to development.

FY 2010 Results

Successes over the past decade in ending a number of active conflicts in Africa have resulted in a decline in the overall number of African refugees (2.3 million) and IDPs (10 million) to historically low levels. Nevertheless, the continent continues to present a dynamic and complex set of conflict situations where countries hosting refugees may also be a source of displacement, and where people may be returning to their homes in one part of a country even as more people are displaced from another part of the same country.

In both emergency and protracted settings, the U.S. Government (USG) worked with key implementing partners to ensure that humanitarian assistance met or exceeded minimum international standards. Continued USG support for UNHCR and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, however, has helped address critical gaps in basic health care, water, and sanitation. In Rwanda, for example, USG partners played a critical role in maintaining up-to-standards basic assistance for the Congolese refugee population. In Kenya, achieving minimum standards was difficult due to the rapidly increasing numbers of Somali refugees, yet USG-funded humanitarian programs succeeded in reducing global acute malnutrition rates among children under five in the Kakuma refugee camp from 17 percent to 7.9 percent by increasing rations, improving nutritional supplementation, and reinforcing community-based treatment of malnutrition. The Bureau of Population, Refugee, and Migration's (PRM) support for water and sanitation activities in Dadaab refugee camps also led to significant improvements in the supply of potable water to refugees from 8 liters per person per day (lpcd) in 2009 to an average delivery of nearly 15 lpcd in 2010.

In Sudan, which contains the largest IDP population in the world, PRM, in cooperation with USAID, supported humanitarian assistance to IDPs in camps and rural communities in Darfur to improve their self-reliance and stabilize home areas. With PRM support, ICRC provided seeds and tools to 135,000 IDPs to encourage better nutrition and self-sufficiency. The USG also supported UNHCR efforts to ensure that southern Sudanese refugees and IDPs were included in planning for the referendum on southern independence, and to prevent statelessness in the event of state succession. In the DRC, the USG bolstered efforts to protect civilians in conflict areas in the eastern provinces, by funding Joint Protection Teams operated by UNHCR and the UN peacekeeping operation, as well as NGO programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence among IDPs, including a mass-information radio campaign. USG contributions supported UNHCR's work as the lead agency of the inter-agency protection cluster in the DRC, and helped UNHCR play a key role in reintegrating recently returned Congolese refugees and IDPs by establishing conflict resolution committees to handle disputes concerning land and property. In Chad, PRM assistance in education, water and sanitation, and food security increased the level of self-sufficiency for Central African refugees in the south. In eastern Chad, PRM support for community services and primary and maternal health care protected women refugees from gender-based violence and promoted their reproductive health. A new program supported by PRM produced the first-ever Sudanese Ministry of Education-sanctioned eighth grade exams for Darfuri refugees living in Chad, creating unprecedented secondary education opportunities and enhancing protection for refugees living in a highly politicized region. PRM programs in southern Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the DRC also reached thousands of refugees recently displaced by continuing attacks of the Lord's Resistance Army with life-saving assistance and protection services.

In 2010, USG humanitarian partners facilitated the safe, voluntary return of numerous refugee populations to their home countries. Once refugees have returned home or decided to remain in countries of asylum, USG assistance helped ensure successful recovery and transition from relief to development or local integration. In the Great Lakes region, the USG has supported ongoing refugee return and reintegration operations to Burundi (over 500,000 returnees) and to stable regions of the DRC (nearly 300,000 returnees). With USG support, UNHCR reached an important milestone in its repatriation program of Congolese refugees from Zambia to the DRC with the voluntary return of the 40,000th refugee in 2010 and the closure, after 10 years, of both Congolese refugee camps in November. Facilitated return of Burundi refugees from Tanzania has nearly concluded, and returns from the DRC to Burundi started in 2010. In April 2010, the Government of Tanzania, with support from the USG and UNHCR, finalized the naturalization of some 162,000 Burundi refugees who had fled to Tanzania in 1972, providing for their complete local reintegration a key solution to this protracted refugee situation.

In the complex political environment of southern Sudan, UNHCR continued to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Sudanese to southern Sudan while also responding to new displacements. UNHCR supported the voluntary return of some 2,700 Sudanese refugees and met emergency needs of 20,000 Congolese, Central African Republic, and Ethiopian refugees, and approximately 250,000 new IDPs in FY 2010. In addition to UNHCR and ICRC, the USG supported 10 NGOs in FY 2010 with over \$11 million to deepen reintegration efforts in southern Sudan, along with \$1.7 million for three NGOs to provide protection and assistance to refugees who fled Lord's Resistance Army attacks. These projects included support for health care, building of primary schools and facilitation of teacher training, water and sanitation projects, livelihoods development, prevention of gender-based violence, support for HIV/AIDS awareness and testing, and mine risk education in returnee areas.

Refugee populations continued to decline in 2010 in West Africa with total refugee numbers hovering around 150,000, down from more than one million at the height of the region's conflicts. UNHCR continued to consolidate its local integration activities for Liberian refugees in anticipation of the end of Liberians' refugee status, expected in 2011. In Liberia, where humanitarian actors had largely disengaged and successfully handed over activities to development actors, including those funded by the USG, humanitarian organizations returned at year's end to respond to new flows from the Côte d'Ivoire crisis.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Provide life saving humanitarian assistance for refugees and conflict-affected populations from and in such diverse places as Cote d'Ivoire, Chad, the Central African Republic, the DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, and the Western Sahara.
- Ensure continued first asylum for Somali refugees, strengthen protection and assistance programs and find durable solutions for the most vulnerable Somali refugees who have been displaced for years in a protracted situation.
- Ensure that minimum humanitarian standards are met in both emergency and protracted settings.
- Enhance protection of refugees, including prevention of military recruiting from camps in Kenya, and prevention of/response to gender based violence throughout Africa.
- Help resolve the protracted situation of Liberian refugees by working with UNHCR and governments in West Africa to enable local integration and ensure that all current Liberian refugees avail themselves of one of the three durable solutions no later than 2011 when it is expected that they will no longer receive international protection as refugees.
- Sustain refugee returns to Burundi, the DRC, and southern Sudan and make reintegration as effective as possible.
- Where basic protection, repatriation, or local integration efforts fail, identify African refugees for resettlement to the United States as a durable solution.
- Improve protection of urban refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, Kenya, South Africa, and other areas.
- Address the challenges of mixed migration flows in such settings as Egypt, Libya, South Africa, and Djibouti in order to preserve first asylum and save lives.
- Continue to encourage permanent local integration of residual Angolan, Burundi, Eritrean, Liberian, and Sierra Leonean refugees.
- Be prepared to provide life saving humanitarian assistance to any new displacements in and from Sudan, in the wake of southern Sudan's independence.
- Press for generous resolution of citizenship issues in Sudan so that no one is left stateless as south and north separate.
- Improve the implementation of civilian protection in such challenging circumstances as that of the Lord's Resistance Army.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	36,020	*	37,000

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. Of these funds, \$8 million is being utilized to support humanitarian activities in this region.

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request will maintain strong support to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other international and non-governmental organization programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and unregistered persons of concern living outside official refugee camps in Bangladesh, as well as stateless persons in the region.

Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for 26 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are some 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2012 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2012 request is based on the assumption that Burmese camp populations will at least remain at current levels. Continued MRA support for aid organizations on the Thai-Burma border will provide food security to Burmese refugees and asylum seekers and will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population.

FY 2010 Results

The U.S. Government (USG) supported programs for Burmese refugees and asylum-seekers in Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia and India in FY 2010. In Thailand, due to drastic funding cuts by other donors, the USG became the leading donor on the Thai-Burma border ensuring that major deficiencies for crucial services such as food and medical care were addressed for Burmese refugees. In addition, PRM support to partners enabled them to respond to emergency needs resulting from new outflows from Burma in the wake of the November 2010 elections.

Besides its four traditional non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, the USG provided additional support to two new NGOs in FY 2010 to meet the health care, water and sanitation needs of refugees. The USG supported the Thai-Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) to provide food and cooking fuel in all nine Thai-Burma border camps. Three other NGO partners provided primary health care, emergency hospital care, gender-based violence prevention and response, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, micro-enterprise development and access to services for people with disabilities.

In Bangladesh, building partnerships with the Government of Bangladesh, NGOs, UN agencies, and refugees themselves improved the quality of life for 28,000 Rohingya refugees living in two official refugee camps. However, the situation for the approximately 200,000-500,000 unregistered Rohingya living outside of the camps remained precarious. The USG and other donors continued to encourage the Government of Bangladesh to reach decisions on a comprehensive refugee policy. In FY 2010, the USG supported four NGOs to provide services in health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, vocational training, conflict resolution, community mobilization, and access to services for people with disabilities. Assistance benefited not only the Rohingya refugees living in the two camps, but also the local populations.

USG contributions to UNHCR enabled significant progress in addressing the situation of approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The USG supported UNHCR's continued work with the Government of Burma to improve the legal status of the Rohingya and achieve greater operational access in Northern Rakhine State to improve their living conditions. In addition to providing essential needs in infrastructure,

water/sanitation, nutrition and distribution of non-food items, UNHCR worked on improving community participation through developing a network of community development facilitators to promote self-sufficiency.

In Malaysia, the USG funded three NGOs to meet critical gaps in healthcare and education for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers. Health services included the provision of mobile health clinics around the country, making health care services greatly accessible to the urban Burmese refugee population, and also to smaller refugee communities living in isolation in remote jungle sites. In India, the USG supported the Human Rights Legal Network to provide legal aid to Burmese Chin in Mizoram. The USG hopes to expand support through collaboration with local organizations providing healthcare and education assistance to Burmese Chin.

In FY 2010 there were continued improvements in reducing statelessness in Vietnam, where the government began the naturalization of 2,300 stateless persons of Cambodian origin with a ceremony providing naturalization certificates to 287 people in July 2010.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Lead diplomatic and international advocacy efforts to protect and assist refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the region.
- Ensure protection of and assistance to Burmese refugees and asylum seekers, including: preventing forced return to Burma, promoting UNHCR access to the Burmese population, improving host governments' treatment, and expanding assistance as necessary.
- Address the protracted situations of Burmese refugees in Thailand and Rohingya in Bangladesh by increasing access to livelihood opportunities.
- Develop regional solutions to the plight of the stateless Rohingya.
- Urge the Government of Laos to allow periodic access and assistance to repatriated Hmong from Thailand to Laos to ensure their welfare and protection.
- Ensure protection for North Korean asylum seekers and refugees including: preventing forced repatriation of asylum seekers to the DPRK; promoting UNHCR access to the North Korean population; improving host governments' treatment of North Korean asylum seekers and refugees; and expanding assistance to this population when and where possible.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	47,850	*	29,000

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request will support the humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in the North and South Caucasus, Balkans and Central Asia. Nearly one million individuals live in displacement throughout the North and South Caucasus. Their situations resulted from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the insecure North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from poor access to medical care, high rates of tuberculosis and other diseases, and infant mortality rates that are significantly higher than the national average. Programs will address the needs of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the North and South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

In the Balkans, the FY 2012 request will support ongoing efforts to resolve the protracted situations of refugees and IDPs throughout the Balkans since conflicts in the early 1990s; promote local integration or return of some 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia and elsewhere; and support efforts to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Central Asia where the potential for further displacement-generating conflict is high, protection and humanitarian assistance funding needs for IDPs, returnees and refugees continue.

FY 2010 Results

Inter-ethnic violence in June 2010 cost the lives of over 400 people in Kyrgyzstan and left more than 1,200 injured, others missing, and many more vulnerable to human and civil rights abuses. Some 375,000 were displaced, 75,000 of them briefly into neighboring Uzbekistan. The U.S. Government (USG) responded immediately with Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) FY 2010 resources to support the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to stabilize the situation by meeting humanitarian and protection needs of the displaced. USG assistance through these international organizations also supported an emergency shelter construction project which ensured that some 13,400 people whose houses were destroyed or damaged in the June violence had transitional homes in time for winter. The USG also supported human rights and protection monitoring in Kyrgyzstan through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

USG assistance to the Balkans, through UNHCR, supported the goal of identifying solutions for the long displacement due to conflict of hundreds of thousands of persons through advocacy with governments and international organizations throughout the region. Through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the United States supported UNHCR's coordination of the successful March 2010 conference on Balkan refugees. PRM funding and influence enabled UNHCR to register interest among displaced persons in Serbia in returning to Kosovo, facilitated returns, and encouraged coordination among UNHCR offices in the region.

Through projects that international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implemented in Serbia, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the USG facilitated the integration of displaced persons, supported income-generation, provided training and capacity-building for local NGOs to address community needs, and supported the closure of collective centers and the provision of durable housing solutions. An assisted public housing project for vulnerable IDPs that was constructed in Serbia with USG funding, for example, has become a model for others in the region. A USG-supported legal assistance program in Serbia assisted more than 1,000 individuals with a number of issues critical to return to Kosovo, including property claims.

In FY 2010, PRM funding to UNHCR in Georgia provided emergency support for more than 100,000 individuals temporarily displaced by the 2008 conflict with Russia and more than 25,000 who remain in displacement. UNHCR played a pivotal role in increasing Georgian government capacity to manage and develop a long-term IDP action plan. USG support to NGOs in the North Caucasus filled critical health care and protection gaps for war-affected IDPs and returnees in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia. USG funding supported health services and mental health support for the vulnerable, increases in tuberculosis prevention and screenings, and gender-based violence awareness-raising, prevention and survivor support. In Armenia, USG assistance to UNHCR and local and international NGOs funded construction of some of the only preschools/kindergartens available for children of forced migrants and helped establish grass-roots community structures to address common problems.

FY 2011 Priorities

- In the Balkans, facilitate agreement among governments in the region to resolve the protracted refugee situation, advocating for resolution of disputes and dedication of resources to provide sustainable solutions.
- Advocate for humanitarian principles, especially the protection of refugees, IDPs, conflict victims, stateless persons, and other vulnerable populations.
- Provide protection to and promote self-reliance among those remaining in protracted situations, and support durable solutions, particularly voluntary return and (re)integration of refugees and internally displaced persons.
- In the Caucasus, fill gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance for IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable returnees, especially providing alternative shelter options for collective center inhabitants. Secure sustainable solutions, including naturalization and integration, of refugee populations.
- Specifically, in Georgia, coordinate humanitarian efforts to build transitions from relief to development, support return and reintegration of IDPs to Abkhazia, support integration of IDPs in undisputed Georgia, and support initiatives to address cross-boundary humanitarian needs between South Ossetia and undisputed Georgia.
- In the North Caucasus, protect women, children and other vulnerable populations, particularly by supporting access to shelter and medical, educational, and psycho-social services, preventing and combating gender-based violence, and coordinate PRM efforts with other USG entities and governments to build transitions from relief to development.
- In Turkey and Central Asia, strengthen asylum regimes and ensure credible government consideration of asylum petitions and refugee status determination, and support protection for refugee, IDP and returnee populations, particularly within mixed migratory flows.
- In Turkmenistan, work with UNHCR to reduce statelessness by seeking solutions for those who are stateless or cannot document their nationality.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	544,500	*	515,343

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. Of these funds, \$60 million is being utilized to support humanitarian activities in this region.

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request will continue support for activities of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), local integration for IDPs, and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq. This request also includes support for critical humanitarian programs of the international organization (IO) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary return, for displaced Iraqis in FY 2012. It is important to note that the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) will maintain flexibility in its programming in order to respond appropriately to return trends as they evolve. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to slowly decrease as refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources.

The FY 2012 request also includes support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request includes not only support for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. U.S. Government (USG) support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees. The FY 2012 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection services, and other emergency assistance. The FY 2012 request reflects the assumption that needs will continue for many IDPs and conflict victims because of internal instability and a lack of infrastructure or services in areas of origin, which reduces the likelihood of large-scale IDP returns.

FY 2010 Results

With USG assistance, UNHCR worked to address the growing protection and assistance needs of Iraqi refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims. Outside Iraq, there were approximately 200,000 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in 2010. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds supported UNHCR and NGO efforts to implement an innovative approach toward providing vital assistance to Iraqi refugees living in urban areas. In Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon UNHCR provided 21,300 vulnerable Iraqi families with automatic teller machine (ATM) cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children. In Syria, UNHCR signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to conduct field assessments and provide support to various entities that benefit the refugee population, including five juvenile centers, a shelter for survivors of gender-based violence, a home for the elderly, and one national association specializing in vocational training and support to female heads of households. UNHCR's network of outreach volunteers continues to help UNHCR access the most vulnerable Iraqi refugees and perform a range of activities including providing daily care and linking refugees to other services. UNHCR refurbished three schools and provided new classrooms, for a total of 31 refurbished schools with 80 new classrooms benefiting 3,500 Iraqi refugees.

In Jordan, the USG supported UNHCR and NGO efforts to harmonize existing health information systems with the Ministry of Health, and ensure refugee access to affordable and quality health services. A referral system was developed between UNHCR, the National AIDS Program, and a local NGO to ensure that refugees living with HIV have access to the national system, including care and follow-up.

Inside Iraq, 1.5 million Iraqis remain internally displaced since the Samarra mosque bombing in February 2006. In 2010, over 115,000 refugees and IDPs returned to Iraq. USG support to UNHCR focused on sustaining assistance to IDPs and refugees inside Iraq, including Palestinian refugees, while increasing support for returnees. USG funding focused on supporting conditions for IDP and refugee return and reintegration – particularly in Diyala Province and Baghdad – and assisting vulnerable IDPs in squatter settlements. PRM engagement was closely coordinated with USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance planned phase-down of funding for programs in Iraq. PRM supported protection, livelihood, and shelter programs to IDPs and returnees and encouraged greater commitment and resources from the Iraqi government to its Ministry of Displacement and Migration.

In Yemen, USG humanitarian partners provided protection services, basic assistance, and education to IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in the North. These programs addressed the food shortage of a significant number of IDPs in conflict-affected areas while also assisting IDPs with shelter, health care, non-food items, and water. In 2010, UNHCR registered over 324,000 IDPs in northern Yemen, of whom approximately 16 percent had returned to their areas of origin by the end of the year.

U.S. contributions to UNRWA's General Fund supported urgent core services to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. This included salaries for approximately 30,000 service provider staff such as doctors, teachers and social workers providing primary healthcare through 137 health clinics throughout the region and education to approximately 483,000 refugee children. UNRWA schools play a critical role in building skills and promoting human rights and tolerance for children affected by conflict. USG contributions also supported such special projects as UNRWA's construction of the Yarmouk Camp Community Center in Syria, which provided sustainable services such as a daycare, a physiotherapy/disability center, and a women's program to serve over 130,000 Palestinian refugees. UNRWA continues to serve as an important counterweight to extremism, by providing services that might otherwise be met by extremist groups, like Hamas.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Foster conditions inside Iraq that maximize the safe, voluntary and sustainable return and/or local integration of refugees and displaced Iraqis.
- Sustain assistance and protection space for Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries, particularly Syria and Jordan.
- Engage diplomatically with other governments, particularly the Government of Iraq, to encourage increased funding for displaced Iraqis.
- Advocate for assistance and protection needs of Palestinian refugees and support the viability of a future Palestinian state through adequate funding to IO partners, specifically UNRWA and ICRC.
- Engage diplomatically with the Government of Israel and Palestinian Authority to improve access and movement of humanitarian goods and people in the West Bank and Gaza.
- Promote increased accountability and efficiency of UNRWA programming through continued engagement and support for its institutional and management reforms. Ensure that UNRWA continues to conform to conditions for USG funding under section 301(c) of the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act and that it takes all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding to UNRWA.
- Provide assistance to and advocate for the protection of IDPs and conflict victims in Yemen, as well as other populations of concern in the region, including African migrants in Israel, and stateless persons throughout the Near East.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	130,950	*	106,000

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. Of these funds, \$30 million is being utilized to support humanitarian activities in this region.

FY 2012 Request

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain at the top of the Administration's foreign policy priorities. As a result of violent conflict, the volatile security environment, natural disasters, and limited government capacity to provide services, humanitarian needs requiring an effective international and U.S. Government (USG) response in both countries remain high. By FY 2012, more than 5.6 million refugees will have returned to Afghanistan, making it the largest and most successful repatriation operation led by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) since the end of World War II. However, Afghanistan's absorption capacity has been strained by insecurity, corruption, and lack of physical infrastructure and human resources. In FY 2012, the basic needs, including shelter, water, health services, livelihood opportunities, and education, of approximately 100,000 Afghan returnees will need to be met. At the same time, continued care and maintenance will be required for approximately 1.6 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and one million Afghan refugees in Iran expected to remain displaced at the beginning of FY 2012. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's (PRM) assistance will be provided in line with the Afghan government's five-year Afghanistan National Development Strategy, for which 2012 represents its fourth year.

The security situation in Pakistan remains volatile. At the close of 2010, over one million people remained displaced due to militant activity and military operations in the northwest. While internally displaced person (IDP) returns to Orakzai and South Waziristan Agencies are ongoing, renewed military operations could potentially result in new IDP outflows. Failure to provide humanitarian assistance could make these populations lose faith in civilian-led government institutions and become vulnerable to extremist influence. Furthermore, Pakistan continues to struggle to recover from 2010's catastrophic flooding, which affected over 20 million people and caused \$9.7 billion in damage, according to the World Bank. In addition to assisting Afghan refugees and conflict-affected populations in the northwest, PRM partners will continue to address remaining humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations across the country as the overall response moves further into the recovery and reconstruction phases.

Assistance programs in South Asia will provide support to Tibetans in Nepal and India, Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Sri Lankan refugees in India, and remaining IDPs and newly returning refugees in Sri Lanka. By FY 2012, UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will focus on protection and capacity building to ensure sustainable returns. With continued stability in Sri Lanka, it is anticipated that voluntary returns of Sri Lankan refugees living in India will continue to increase significantly. The FY 2012 request will support both their return and reintegration. By the beginning of 2012, the population of camp-based Bhutanese refugees in Nepal will be reduced to approximately 55,000. The FY 2012 request will assist the population remaining in camps while large-scale resettlement continues.

FY 2010 Results

Despite increased insecurity in Afghanistan and Pakistan in FY 2010, PRM's international organization and non-governmental partners successfully protected and assisted vulnerable people in both countries. Refugee returns to Afghanistan continued with 112,684 arrivals in CY 2010. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds supported returnee reintegration with basic health care, protection, livelihoods, education, shelter, and other forms of assistance. In Afghanistan, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) visited detainees to ensure humane detention conditions, held nearly 2,000 weapon contamination risk education sessions for over 42,000 people, and provided direct support to the Sheberghan and Mirwais hospitals. In Pakistan, PRM partners provided assistance and protection for conflict-affected IDPs and returnees, long-staying refugees, and those affected by the devastating floods. PRM and its partners engaged the Government of Pakistan on the importance of maintaining protection and asylum space for Afghan refugees. As a result, the Pakistani government agreed to renew refugees'

Proof of Registration cards through December 2012 and to extend the Tripartite Agreement governing voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan for another three years.

As part of its emergency response operations as a result of catastrophic flooding in July 2010, UNHCR assisted more than 1.7 million people across Pakistan with shelter and non-food items. ICRC provided medical, health, shelter, essential household items, water, and emergency food assistance to conflict-affected populations in Pakistan and re-established family links in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. By the end of December 2010, ICRC had provided one-month food rations and hygiene, household, and shelter items for a total of almost 2.3 million people throughout Pakistan affected by fighting or flooding. In addition, ICRC performed more than 3,800 surgical procedures for weapon-wounded patients in its hospital in Peshawar in 2010.

USG support for UNHCR, the Tibet Fund, and Lutheran World Federation ensured Tibetan refugees had access to basic services at refugee reception centers in Kathmandu, Nepal and New Delhi and Dharamsala, India, and that health care and education were available for Tibetans in India and Nepal. The protection environment for new arrivals deteriorated in FY 2010, including the first UNHCR confirmed cases of *refoulement* since 2003. In response, the USG and international organization partners actively engaged the Government of Nepal on the importance of maintaining protection for Tibetan refugees transiting Nepal en route to India. FY 2010 MRA funding was instrumental in maintaining health and educational services for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. For example, MRA funding supported tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment for refugees in the camps as well as secondary education for refugees in grades eleven and twelve.

USG support to UNHCR allowed it to maintain a leading role in monitoring IDP protection in Sri Lanka as well as facilitating an increasing number of refugee returns from India. By the end of August 2010, more than 55,000 families had registered for or received UNHCR facilitated cash grants for shelter. ICRC assisted the Sri Lankan authorities in drafting a "National Action Plan for the Demobilization, Disarmament, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Ex-Combatants," which contributed to the development of safeguards and judicial guarantees aimed at protecting the rights and dignity of ex-combatants. Despite some limitations in access and activities imposed by the Government of Sri Lanka in 2010, ICRC maintained access throughout FY 2010 to prison detainees, including those ex-Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) combatant detainees against whom formal legal charges were brought. MRA funding also provided important protections for Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu, India via targeted programs addressing gender-based violence and shelter improvements.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Begin the responsible transition of PRM-funded care and maintenance programs to local, national, or regional governance structures, or to self-reliance strategies, in Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- Engage the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation and promote its ownership of the ongoing returns process.
- Work with UNHCR and the Pakistan government to seek durable solutions for the long-staying Afghan population in Pakistan, particularly by ensuring that protection and asylum space is maintained after Proof of Registration cards expire in December 2012.
- Monitor the situation of registered Afghan refugees within Iran, continue to support UNHCR and ICRC activities within Iran, and maintain capacity to respond to related emergencies.
- Maintain protection and assistance for refugees, IDPs, conflict victims, and stateless persons in and/or from South Asia, including targeted support for Bhutanese, Tibetans, and Sri Lankans.
- Support safe, voluntary return and reintegration of Sri Lankan IDPs and refugees in India.
- Advance durable solutions for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, including ongoing resettlement, assistance for those remaining in Nepal and increased pressure on the Government of Bhutan to commence voluntary repatriations of some refugees.
- Maintain programmatic support and diplomatic engagement to ensure protection and assistance for Tibetans fleeing China and those living in India and Nepal.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,500	*	37,000

¹ The FY 2010 actual figure includes \$8 million transferred from ESF into MRA per that legislation.

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request supports protection and assistance for the 150,000 Colombians expected to be newly displaced inside Colombia in FY 2012 as well as for Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries. Ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced between three and four million people, making this the second largest displaced population in the world. While there are 70,000 recognized asylum seekers and refugees in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are over 400,000 persons of concern in these countries. The FY 2012 request prioritizes building the capacity of the Government of Colombia and neighboring countries to protect and assist these populations of concern.

The FY 2012 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers and programs of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2012 and ICRC will play a key role in providing health care and improving water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and in monitoring prison conditions nationwide. In the event of out migration from Haiti or other Caribbean countries, the FY 2012 request allows the Department to meet its commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. These migrants have been found to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

FY 2010 Results

In FY 2010, the Colombian government continued to make remarkable progress in regaining territorial control and improving security in cities and towns throughout Colombia. However, violence has shifted to rural areas where local authorities lack sufficient capacity to address internal displacement. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration's (PRM) FY 2010 programs were successful in building the capacity of local authorities in most affected regions, in line with the U.S. Government (USG) Colombia Strategic Development Initiative, an interagency effort to foster internally displaced person (IDP) reintegration and stabilize communities after Colombian government counter-insurgency operations. USG contributions to UNHCR in 2010 supported the organization's assistance to the government in developing an extensive legal framework for IDPs and translating it into practical policies at the local level. USG contributions also supported ICRC's distribution of food and non-food assistance to newly displaced populations, including in areas lacking a government presence. ICRC negotiated access to five remote areas controlled by armed groups, enabling health teams to provide curative and preventive services to Colombian civilians in isolated communities for the first time in more than a year. USG partner International Relief and Development (IRD) negotiated with the Tumaco local government to increase its municipal budget allocation for responding to displacement, secured permission for IRD staff to be present at the government's displacement response center, and arranged several displacement registration drives that reduced months-long back-ups. PRM partners provided food, health, water, and other forms of emergency assistance to over 60,000 Colombian IDPs and over 66,000 Colombian refugees in FY 2010.

Elsewhere in the region, the USG supported UNHCR, ICRC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other international organization and non-governmental partners to meet the needs of Colombian refugees in Panama, Ecuador, and Venezuela, primarily in border communities. The Enhanced Registration Process, launched by UNHCR and the Government of Ecuador in 2009, ended in 2010 with over 27,000 refugees registered in a twelve month period. UNHCR continued to work with the governments of Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela to develop Refugee Status Determination procedures.

Already present in Haiti before the deadly January 2010 earthquake, ICRC played a leading role in uniting separated families, improving disrupted water/sanitation systems, and providing health care services in conflict prone areas of Port au Prince. With PRM support, IOM set in place a successful program to prevent and respond to outmigration from northern Haiti and at the Dominican Republic/Haiti border. PRM also supported the activities of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNHCR to address the emergency needs of Haitians displaced by the earthquake and other vulnerable migrants along the border and in the Dominican Republic itself. In CY 2010, IOM assisted 3,798 Haitian migrants returned to Haiti by the U.S. Coast Guard and several other Caribbean countries. PRM continued to work closely with the interagency to build USG capacity for mass migration events.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Fill gaps in the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance for Colombian IDPs and refugees.
- Continue to improve the capacity of the Colombian government and neighboring countries to protect and assist IDPs and refugees.
- Support and encourage the development of durable solutions, including return, local integration, and resettlement for internally displaced Colombians and Colombian refugees in the region.
- Address protection needs and migration challenges in the Caribbean.
- Maintain a high level of preparedness for any mass migration movements from Caribbean countries, in conjunction with USG, international organization, and non-governmental organization partners.
- Pursue resettlement opportunities for migrants interdicted in the Caribbean who are found to have protection concerns.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual ¹	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	148,200	*	129,957

¹ In addition, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212) included \$165 million in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds. Of these funds, \$27 million is being utilized to support protection priorities worldwide.

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. Government's (USG) broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding ensures that international and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, enhance the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and strengthen accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

FY 2010 Results

USG diplomatic engagement with Executive Committee Member States of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as well as USG financial support enabled UNHCR to continue implementing management reforms, notably its Results-Based Management and Global Needs Assessment initiatives. For example, UNHCR consolidated and streamlined the management and maintenance of its regional stockpiles and Central Emergency Stockpile, bringing improved efficiency and cost savings to the distribution of emergency commodities such as plastic sheeting for temporary shelters. With USG support, UNHCR deployed field safety advisors, adapted training for staff in high-risk operations, and began development of a web-based security incident reporting database to better track security situations and trends.

UNHCR global protection efforts around the world were reinforced through targeted USG funding in FY 2010. For example, after UNHCR launched its new policy on protection of and assistance to urban refugees, the USG supported real-time evaluations of the policy's implementation in pilot cities, including Nairobi, Kenya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, San Jose, Costa Rica, and Dushanbe, Tajikistan. U.S. contributions to UNHCR also helped UNHCR disseminate and train staff on its "Guidelines for Determining the Best Interests of the Child" and supported UNHCR's five commitments to refugee children: education, prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse, reunification after separation from families and caregivers, protection from military recruitment, and special needs of adolescents. USG funding supported 14 American Junior Professional Officers in key UNHCR locations around the world, as well as the deployment of over 300 protection officers to 70 countries from the Surge Protection Capacity Project managed jointly by UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee. Surge deployments filled protection gaps in areas such as statelessness, gender mainstreaming, registration, border monitoring, protection monitoring in camps, detention, voluntary repatriation, local integration, and legal protection in countries such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Liberia, Burma, Kyrgyzstan, Zambia, Djibouti, Pakistan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

USG support to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) funded the organization's protection work globally. U.S. contributions emphasized ICRC's protection field staffing and work to reunite families separated by conflict. In 2010, the ICRC rolled out a professional standards guide for protection work in armed conflict developed with partner organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). ICRC's Central Tracing and Protection Division established guidelines for separated and unaccompanied children that also outline the protection and assistance activities the ICRC can implement to support unaccompanied and separated children and

children associated with armed forces. USG funds also supported ICRC's objective to improve its institutional performance and results-based management.

The USG increased protection for women, children, and other people at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. Since 2000, PRM has taken a leading role in raising and addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response, providing over \$60 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international organization (IO) and NGO partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2010, the USG maintained its strong international leadership role in preventing and combating GBV as a key component of protection for the most vulnerable through both policy advocacy and funding. The USG worked with its IO and NGO partners to identify emerging gender issues and to address the unique protection needs of LGBT refugees. The USG also worked with NGO partners to implement an action plan to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiary populations by increasing humanitarian agencies' accountability and commitment to this important issue.

A key objective of the USG's GBV programming is to integrate or "mainstream" GBV interventions into multi-sector humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2010, 30 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other IO projects included activities to prevent and respond to GBV. Although the result is below the FY 2010 target of 35 percent, PRM increased the percentage of programs that include GBV from 28.3 percent in FY 2009 and also increased the amount of funding for targeted GBV projects to over \$10 million in FY 2010 from \$9 million in FY 2009. These targeted GBV projects were implemented in every region of the world, and included a range of activities, such as: trainings for medical and psychosocial personnel to provide improved services to GBV survivors; radio programs to raise awareness of GBV and resources for GBV survivors; training for judges and police personnel to handle GBV cases appropriately; and support for micro-enterprise activities to reduce women's vulnerability. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, the USG supported the Center for Victims of Torture's program to provide mental health services and address GBV for returnees in Lubumbashi, Pweto, and Moba Territories, Katanga Province. This program included training of psycho-social counselors, direct client care through group and individual counseling, and support for GBV survivors through targeted workshops, radio programs, specialized trainings, and community events. U.S. contributions to ICRC supported over 30 *maisons d'écoute* (listening houses) in North and South Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where rape victims received psycho-social counseling and referrals for medical care. In Pakistan, NGO partners increased identification of and assistance to GBV victims, including providing skills training for survivors, and trained community health workers to perform prenatal check-ups for pregnant women and funded their participation in a capacity-building program to learn safe delivery techniques.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Support UN reform efforts to build a strong international humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential for effective emergency response and protection of vulnerable populations.
- Maintain USG leadership in protection of refugee women, including by preventing and responding to GBV and sexual exploitation of refugees around the world, and improving refugees' reproductive health. Continue efforts to improve protection of LGBT refugees.
- Improve protection of refugee and stateless children by expanding access to education and birth registration, and by increasing best interest determinations for unaccompanied and separated refugee children.
- Continue to improve the capacity for evidence-based decision making in the State Department and by international partners, thereby promoting accountability on behalf of American taxpayers and maximizing the positive impact of humanitarian programs for beneficiaries.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	16,200	*	13,000

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request supports U.S. Government (USG) migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance orderly and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, smuggled migrants, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2012 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

FY 2010 Results

In FY 2010, the USG advanced humane and effective migration policies and protected vulnerable migrants through both diplomacy and direct assistance programs. Following the devastating earthquake in Haiti, USG funding enabled IOM to assist over 14,000 vulnerable Haitian migrants, including support for voluntary returns of Haitians who fled to the Dominican Republic after the January earthquake. In addition to providing transportation assistance, this program facilitated family reunification and provided returnees with assistance in accessing income-generating activities and re-enrolling their children in school. USG contributions also strengthened IOM's capacity to help governments manage international migration and supported programs to protect vulnerable migrants such as asylum-seekers, victims of human trafficking, women, and unaccompanied children, especially in areas of mixed movements of people as in the Gulf of Aden and the Caribbean. In the Horn of Africa region, USG funding allowed IOM to quickly assist with the voluntary return from Kenya of 50 Ethiopian migrants rescued at sea by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Aden in September 2010.

Combating trafficking in persons continues to be a high USG priority. In FY 2010, the USG funded an IOM anti-trafficking project that worked with the government of Mexico to identify, protect, and assist individuals who had been trafficked to and within Mexico, as well as their dependents. The program not only assisted these victims, but also helped build the Mexican government's own capacity to do so. Additionally, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) funded the IOM program for the Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking in the United States, initiated in FY 2005 in support of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. In FY 2010, this program resettled 197 family members of trafficking victims from 22 countries to the United States.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Promote orderly and humane international migration by supporting and participating in inter-governmental regional migration discussions on border control, asylum procedures, mixed migratory flows, protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, health care worker mobility, and migration and the environment.
- As chair of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum, and Refugees (IGC), encourage greater European commitment to refugee resettlement, share the USG experience with immigration policies in response to humanitarian crises, and encourage IGC members to address statelessness, among other objectives.

- Protect and assist the most vulnerable migrants, including unaccompanied minors, victims of xenophobic attacks, migrant women, and victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence.
- Build the capacity of governments to address mixed migratory flows and to process effectively each individual, taking into account the protection concerns of refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking, and other vulnerable migrants.
- Encourage closer collaboration between IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on migration issues of mutual concern, such as dissemination and regional adaptation of UNHCR's 10-Point Plan, and enhance IOM-UNHCR institutional linkages in the field and at headquarters.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	25,000	*	20,000

FY 2012 Request

Since 1973, at the request of Congress, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided funds to help resettle in Israel humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and certain other designated countries. In consultation with members of Congress, the FY 2012 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of migrants in need of assistance to Israel through the United Israel Appeal (UIA). It also provides adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training.

FY 2010 Results

Since 1948, Israel has provided sanctuary to more than 3.2 million Jewish humanitarian migrants including some 1.3 million migrants who have arrived since the first U.S.-funded grant to the UIA in 1973. Of 3.2 million migrants to date, one-third have arrived in the last 20 years, some in response to anti-Semitic incidents in the former Soviet Union and others for religious or economic reasons. In FY 2010, 8,373 humanitarian migrants arrived in Israel through this program, including 6,810 from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 1,563 from Ethiopia and other “countries of distress.” FY 2010 arrivals represent an increase of 26 percent over the 6,662 who arrived in FY 2009. Due in large part to USG support and engagement, UIA maintained a high level of performance in 2010. One hundred percent of arrivals in 2010 received mandatory services, including transportation to Israel, transitional housing, education, vocational training, and Hebrew language instruction. Ninety-eight percent of program participants (target: 90 percent) were satisfied with these services. Sixty-seven percent of Ethiopian migrants (target: 80 percent) left absorption centers for permanent housing within 24 months. This target was not met due to a number of factors, including: the limitations on the number of government-backed mortgages needed to purchase permanent housing and the consequent inability of beneficiaries to move out of absorption centers; difficulties in securing employment; the desire to wait until the end of the school year to do so, and the time needed to fully integrate into Israeli society. Humanitarian migrants were provided with effective Hebrew language training with 88 percent of language trainees from the Former Soviet Union advancing one grade level and 87 percent of Ethiopian language trainees advancing one level (targets: 90 percent, 70 percent). Of all post high school students who entered, 86 percent (target: 80 percent) completed a one year program to prepare them for university level education or technological programs in Israel. There was a 100 percent success rate (target: 95 percent) for trainees enrolled in pre-vocational classes.

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has identified the program’s primary challenge as further needed improvement to ensure successful outcomes for Ethiopian migrants, particularly in light of expected increases in the number of Ethiopian migrants arriving to Israel. Programs for Ethiopian migrants are more extensive and costly, due in part to lower levels of formal education in Ethiopia. Coordination with the numerous Israeli government partners, including the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Absorption, is good, and PRM has encouraged stakeholders to continue to work together closely, particularly regarding the more intensive assistance required for Ethiopian migrants.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Support UIA in its effort to move approximately 9,200 migrants to Israel for resettlement and integration into Israeli society.
- Provide humanitarian migrants with effective Hebrew language training, education and vocational skills to enable them to become self-sufficient members of Israeli society.
- Minimize the time migrants need to stay at absorption centers, thereby increasing program efficiency.
- Increase focus on measuring and improving outcomes for Ethiopian migrants.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	324,000	*	367,300

FY 2012 Request

Achieving durable solutions for refugees – including third country resettlement – is a critical component of the State Department’s work. The FY 2012 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world’s most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) support will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medical, employment, and social service referrals. Refugee resettlement is a public-private partnership, but the Administration’s contribution to initial reception and placement costs had declined in recent decades relative to inflation. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration’s (PRM) Assistant Secretary therefore took the decision to increase the Reception and Placement grant in FY 2010. The FY 2012 request continues this support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees being resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2012 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

FY 2010 Results

In FY 2010, the U.S. continued its long tradition of refugee resettlement by admitting 73,311 refugees to the United States, representing 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement included the arrival of 18,016 Iraqi refugees, and 13,305 African refugees, a 38 percent increase in African arrivals over FY 2009. In addition, PRM doubled the amount of support arriving refugees receive by increasing the per capita Reception and Placement grant from \$900 to \$1,800 to ensure that refugees receive adequate assistance and services during their first 90 days in the United States.

Refugee admissions from the Near East/South Asia region fell by some 2,500 in FY 2010 compared to FY 2009, mostly due to the lower number of arrivals of Iranians. Admissions of Iranians fell from 5,381 in FY 2009 to 3,543 in FY 2010 as a result of a significant drop in applications for Priority-2 processing in Vienna. Arrivals of Iraqis remained steady in FY 2010, with 18,016 arrivals (including 3,762 processed in Baghdad) compared to 18,838 in FY 2009 (1,466 processed in Baghdad). The admission of Iraqi refugees in need of resettlement continued to be a top priority for the United States and the number of Iraqi refugees arriving in the United States during FY 2010 demonstrated the U.S. Government’s (USG) commitment to this population. An additional 1,999 Iraqi SIV beneficiaries (as well as 108 Afghan SIVs) were provided refugee benefits from the MRA account as a result of special authorizing legislation. In South Asia, resettlement of Bhutanese refugees fell slightly, with 12,363 arrivals in FY 2010 compared to 13,452 in FY 2009.

FY 2010 saw a small drop in arrivals from East Asia, with 17,716 arrivals compared to 19,850 in FY 2009. Burmese refugees continued to account for the vast majority of those resettled from the region, with 16,693 arrivals.

Admissions from Africa increased substantially in FY 2010, with 13,305 arrivals compared to 9,670 in FY 2009. The majority of African refugees admitted were Somali, Congolese, and Eritrean. While the USG had hoped to increase processing of Sudanese Darfur refugees in Chad in FY 2010, several obstacles, including concerns from the host government, prevented this.

Arrivals from Latin America remained steady, with 4,982 arrivals compared to 4,857 in FY 2009. The vast majority of arrivals continued to be from Cuba. Arrivals from Europe dropped somewhat, with 1,526 arrivals compared to 1,997 in FY 2009. The majority of arrivals from Europe are religious minorities from Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

FY 2011 Priorities

- To admit to the United States the maximum number of refugees that can be well-supported in the United States who are in need of this durable solution, while preserving the principle of first asylum in other countries, supporting voluntary refugee returns, and advocating/supporting expanded resettlement capacity in other countries.
- To identify and process for admission refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, including groups or individuals referred by the UNHCR, U.S. Embassies or assistance NGOs; threatened people inside Cuba, Iraq, and the former Soviet states; specific groups of designated refugees, and close relatives of persons from designated nationalities who arrived in the United States as refugees or were granted asylum.
- To encourage UNHCR to develop its capacity to evaluate on a global level the need for resettlement among the world's refugees, to mainstream this function into its global budget, and to identify and refer for resettlement those refugees in need of this durable solution.
- To ensure that United States overseas processing entities and IOM have sufficient guidance, oversight and resources to carry out diversified, flexible and responsive refugee admissions programs.
- To ensure that U.S.-based partner organizations have sufficient guidance, oversight, and resources to combine with private resources to provide a core set of reception and placement services that support and facilitate refugee transition into the United States.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	26,000	*	33,500

FY 2012 Request

The FY 2012 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the Migration Refugee and Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. The Bureau obligated approximately \$26 million to administrative expenses in FY 2010. To cover an expected increase in needs for enhanced oversight of admission and assistance programs, which have grown by nearly 30 percent in the past two years, and to enable more robust policy analysis, \$33.5 million is required in FY 2012. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at only two percent of the overall MRA request of \$1.613 billion.

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to meet those needs. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2012 request reflects strengthened PRM staffing over the next several years. PRM staff brings humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy. When emergencies break, PRM staff brings sound management of foreign assistance programs. Through responsible monitoring and evaluation PRM staff demonstrates excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's refugees, stateless persons, conflict victims, and vulnerable migrants, allowing it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2012 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of U.S. Government (USG) expenditures.

FY 2010 Results

In FY 2010 PRM kept administrative costs at a modest level – less than two percent of overall operations. During the year, the Bureau's 130 U.S. direct hire staff, including 28 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. Embassies around the world helped maintain USG humanitarian leadership through active diplomatic engagement with refugee-hosting and receiving countries, diligent management and oversight of growing refugee assistance and admissions programs, and close coordination with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, other donors, and other USG agencies. Bureau staff also responded to numerous humanitarian emergencies in FY 2010, including in Pakistan, the Horn of Africa, Yemen, and Kyrgyzstan.

In FY 2010, PRM continued to move overseas positions to respond to changing humanitarian requirements. PRM's office in Accra, Ghana was closed, with a re-location to Central Africa under consideration, reflecting increased resettlement needs of the displaced in eastern Chad and elsewhere. The Bureau opened an office in Damascus, Syria by re-locating a refugee coordinator from Amman, Jordan to ensure adequate oversight of the Iraqi refugee assistance program. In addition, the Bureau opened offices in Tbilisi, Georgia to respond to displacements in the Caucasus, and Vienna, Austria, where the Bureau maintains a program under an agreement with the government of Austria to resettle refugees fleeing persecution in Iran. PRM staff also participated in contingency planning for potential crises in the Caribbean.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Continue to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian partners to ensure accountability, program effectiveness, and maximum benefit for populations of concern on behalf of American taxpayers.

- Enhance USG capacity to support policy research on emerging humanitarian issues and evaluations of program performance.
- Continue to exercise due diligence to ensure that USG funds are provided only to humanitarian partners with no links to terrorist organizations.
- Strengthen overseas and domestic staffing to ensure strong management and oversight of admissions and assistance programs worldwide.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ¹	FY 2010 Actual ²	FY 2011 CR ³	FY 2012 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	45,000	45,000	45,000	32,000

¹ FY 2010 Enacted Total reflects the allocations from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) as of May 2010, forward funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

² FY 2010 Actual Total reflects the allocations as of September 30, 2010 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212), and includes forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

³ The FY 2011 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2011 (P.L. 111-322).

FY 2012 Request

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2012 request will maintain the ability of the U.S. Government (USG) to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

FY 2010 opened with an ERMA balance of approximately \$58 million. The combination of an appropriation of \$45 million in FY 2010, and Presidential drawdowns of \$75.5 million left an ERMA balance of slightly more than \$27 million at the beginning of FY 2011. Over the past five years, an average of nearly \$60 million in ERMA funds has been programmed annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs.

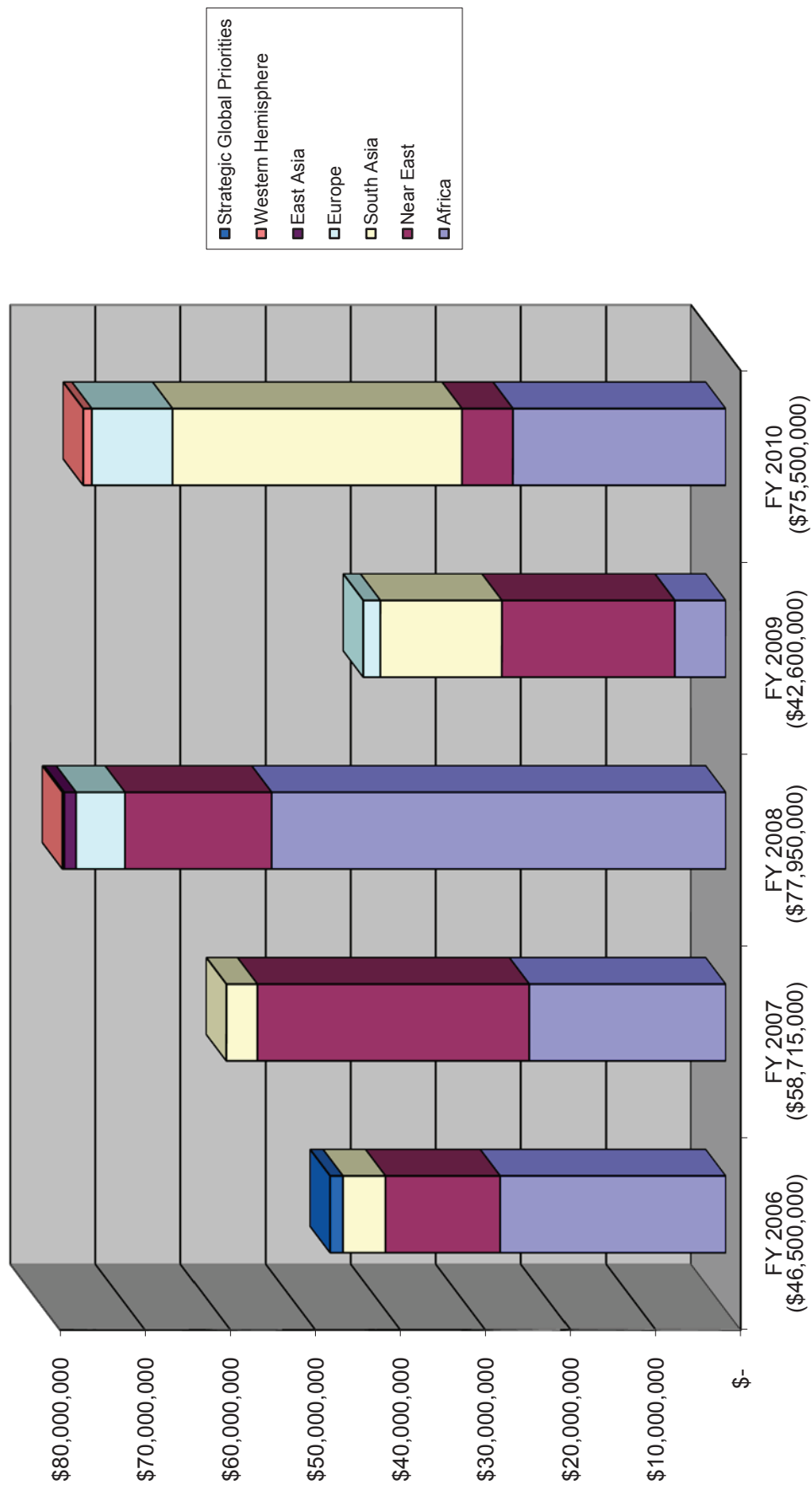
FY 2010 Results

In response to unanticipated and urgent humanitarian needs, the President approved ERMA drawdowns in FY 2010 totaling **\$75.5 million** to address humanitarian crises throughout the world including in the Horn of Africa, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan. In May 2010, \$33 million in ERMA funding was used to assist Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa through contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Program (WFP). A contribution of \$16 million to UNHCR supported the provision of humanitarian assistance, the extension of the Dadaab/Ifo refugee camp to accommodate a growing number of new Somali refugees in Kenya, and a food distribution center in the camp. The remaining \$17 million was provided to WFP to avert food pipeline interruptions in humanitarian operations in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

In August 2010, an ERMA drawdown of \$9.5 million allowed UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the ethnic violence in Kyrgyzstan. A contribution of \$5.5 million went to UNHCR to provide humanitarian assistance to the displaced, including the provision of immediate shelter to those unable to return to their homes due to damage or safety concerns; protection through monitoring, advocacy, and capacity-building activities; and distribution of non-food items, including blankets, warm clothing, and tents. The ICRC was provided \$4 million to improve water supply, enhance protection, provide supplies and technical expertise to primary health care centers in the Jalal-Abad and Osh areas, and support services assisting victims of sexual violence.

An ERMA drawdown in September 2010 totaling \$33 million was used to assist Pakistanis and Afghan refugees who were directly affected by the floods in Pakistan. A contribution of \$20 million was provided to the UNHCR to assist two million flood victims. These funds provided emergency shelters and materials including tents, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, and blankets. Funds also assisted UNHCR's efforts in reestablishing more semi-permanent shelters for those affected by rehabilitating communal facilities destroyed by the floods, such as water points and sanitation facilities, clinics, schools, and access roads. ICRC also received \$13 million to distribute food and hygiene items, and to provide clean water and emergency health care.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Annual Drawdowns



Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) FY 2006 - FY 2011

FY 2011

ERMA Balance Carried Forward	27,628,922
FY 2011 ERMA CR Level - Annualized Continuing Resolution	45,000,000
Total Available in Fiscal Year	72,628,922

DRAWDOWNS:

FY 2010

ERMA Balance Carried Forward	58,128,922
Appropriation	45,000,000
Total Available in Fiscal Year	103,128,922

DRAWDOWNS:

June 2010

Worldwide - Food	(17,000,000)
Somalis	(16,000,000)

August 2010

Kyrgyzstan	(9,500,000)
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September 2010

Pakistan	(33,000,000)
	(75,500,000)

Total Available as of 9/30/10	27,628,922
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FY 2009

ERMA Balance Carried Forward	60,728,922
Appropriation	40,000,000
Total Available in Fiscal Year	100,728,922

DRAWDOWNS:

October 2008

Pakistan	(6,300,000)
Georgia	(2,000,000)

December 2008

DRC	(6,000,000)
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January 2009

Gaza	(20,300,000)
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February 2009

Pakistan	(8,000,000)
	(42,600,000)

Total Available as of 9/30/09	58,128,922
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FY 2008	
ERMA Balance Carried Forward	62,973,807
Appropriation	45,000,000
Adjustments (rescission, recovery)	(294,885)
FY 2008 Supplemental Appropriation	31,000,000
Total Available in Fiscal Year	138,678,922
DRAWDOWNS:	
January 2008	
Somalia	(10,000,000)
DRC/Darfur/CAR	(4,000,000)
Chad	(2,000,000)
Mauritania	(2,000,000)
West Bank/Gaza (UNRWA)	(14,000,000)
March 2008	
Kenya	(4,900,000)
June 2008	
Worldwide - Food	(13,000,000)
Africa and Yemen	(19,800,000)
July 2008	
Zimbabwe	(2,500,000)
August 2008	
Georgia	(5,750,000)
	(77,950,000)
Total Available as of 9/30/08	60,728,922

FY 2007	
ERMA Balance Carried Forward	11,688,807
Appropriation	55,000,000
FY 2007 Supplemental Appropriation	55,000,000
Total Available in Fiscal Year	121,688,807
DRAWDOWNS:	
December 2006	
Somalia	(3,575,000)
Sri Lanka	(1,640,000)
May 2007	
West Bank/Gaza (UNRWA)	(10,000,000)
Africa - Food	(7,400,000)
Somalia	(4,500,000)
Chad	(1,000,000)
Darfur	(6,600,000)
September 2007	
Iraq	(12,000,000)
Lebanon (UNRWA)	(10,000,000)
Sri Lanka	(2,000,000)
	(58,715,000)
Total Available as of 9/30/07	62,973,807

FY 2006	
ERMA Balance Carried Forward	28,214,502
Appropriation	30,000,000
Adjustment (recoveries)	274,305
Adjustment (rescission)	(300,000)
Total Available in Fiscal Year	58,188,807
DRAWDOWNS:	
November 2005	
Pakistan	(5,000,000)
May 2006	
DRC	(12,000,000)
Africa - Food	(3,000,000)
Burundi	(2,000,000)
Somalia	(3,000,000)
UNHCR - IDPs	(8,000,000)
August 2006	
Lebanon	(13,500,000)
	(46,500,000)
Total Available as of 9/30/06	11,688,807

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration FY 2010 Results and FY 2011 Priorities

Within the Department of State, the mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world on behalf of the American people by providing life-sustaining assistance, working through multilateral systems to build global partnerships, promoting best practices in humanitarian response, and ensuring that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. The Bureau carries out its mission by integrating diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and the resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. PRM has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government (USG) for international migration policy and programs. In close coordination with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau also formulates international population policy, including advocating for international child and maternal health initiatives and representing the USG on the governing board of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA).

PRM's diplomatic and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies and displacement. Humanitarian diplomacy – pressing for protection in areas of conflict and displacement – is a key element of the Bureau's agenda, and the Bureau is well placed to integrate those objectives into foreign policy. Moreover, an operating budget of nearly \$2 billion in FY 2010 has provided the Bureau, and the Department, with substantial leverage in pursuing humanitarian objectives in its diplomatic engagement. Beyond humanitarian diplomacy, our humanitarian assistance programs support reconciliation, security and well-being in circumstances where despair and misery threaten not only stability, but also critical national security interests of the United States; they support first responders who provide life-saving assistance in conflict areas, such as in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Gaza, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen; and they contribute to reconstruction and stabilization efforts by supporting sustainable solutions to displacement, such as return and reintegration programs.

Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions – namely, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – to share responsibility, leverage greater assistance from other countries, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises. With early, flexible and reliable support, and through active diplomatic engagement on governing boards, PRM provides strong, active USG leadership in these major international institutions to ensure fast, efficient and effective global responses to humanitarian emergencies.

The Department's multilateral approach to humanitarian action complements U.S. bilateral response mechanisms in reinforcing humanitarian policies. Moreover, the U.S. alone cannot, and should not, provide all the resources required to address the immense needs of refugees, other conflict victims, and the communities that host them. Rather, the USG is part of a well-functioning, coordinated, multilateral response that results in significant cost efficiencies for U.S. taxpayers: every 25 cents the USG contributes leverages as much as 75 cents from other donors. Multilateral funding also promotes international donor coordination and supports efforts to strengthen the global civilian response capacity to complex emergencies, so that humanitarian assistance activities can retain their civilian nature.

FY 2010 Results

Humanitarian accomplishments during the year reinforced the U.S. Government's goals of minimizing the potential for renewed conflict, fostering regional stability, and rebuilding countries emerging from conflict. PRM's programs, diplomatic engagement, and advocacy efforts on behalf of its populations of concern yielded significant results in 2010. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funds clearly advanced U.S. humanitarian goals of providing protection, assistance, and durable solutions.

PRM monitored its programs closely in FY 2010 using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. Results show that PRM-funded programs were largely successful in meeting FY 2010 targets despite growing needs and increasingly difficult operating environments. The Bureau's populations of concern exceeded 40 million worldwide at the beginning of 2010, including over 15 million refugees and six million stateless persons, as well as millions of victims of conflict, and vulnerable migrants. In addition to the growing number of persons in need of humanitarian assistance, PRM programs faced serious operational challenges such as attacks on humanitarian workers, urbanization of refugee populations, large-scale disasters caused by natural hazards that affected refugees and other populations of concern, and the global economic crisis.

Following the four Project and Program Activities of the MRA account: Overseas Assistance, Refugee Admissions, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel, and Administrative Expenses, this section provides specific examples of the impact of PRM's assistance in FY 2010.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

Protection

In FY 2010, PRM's overseas assistance programs enhanced protection by helping to prevent the forcible return of refugees, increasing efforts to combat gender-based violence, restoring family links, strengthening best interest determinations and assistance for unaccompanied or separated refugee children, as well as raising awareness and providing documentation to stateless persons. Where there were serious threats of *refoulement* or other abuses of the rights of displaced persons, PRM leveraged USG diplomacy in concert with support to UNHCR to prevent or mitigate forcible returns of refugees. In 2010, the USG expressed grave concern at the highest levels about border closures, deportations, and violence affecting Somali, Eritrean, Palestinian, and Tibetan refugees and asylum seekers. PRM's Assistant Secretary engaged presidents, foreign and defense ministers and other foreign officials on key humanitarian issues in Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Sudan, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Haiti, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. For example, the Bureau's diplomatic engagement:

- helped secure Kenyan government support for expanding overcrowded refugee camps;
- raised the awareness of and focused international attention on civilian protection concerns in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sri Lanka – where releases of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) followed strong diplomatic advocacy efforts by the USG and others;
- advocated for improved protection of refugees at risk of harm or fleeing persecution on account of their sexual orientation or gender identity;
- helped to ensure continued cooperation and support on refugee assistance issues not only with key allies, but also with countries where relations are more difficult;
- effectively promoted critical negotiations in the Balkans on refugee return;
- highlighted the need for continued international support for refugees in protracted situations of displacement, such as Afghans in Pakistan and Burmese in Thailand, and effectively pressed governments to sustain policies of tolerance and refuge;
- focused attention on the status of Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic, as well as advocated for the safety of Lao Hmong returned to Laos.

Protection of refugee women and children remained a PRM priority, particularly combating gender-based violence (GBV) and promoting maternal health. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. With strong support from the U.S. Congress, in addition to policy advocacy, PRM increased its targeted funding for projects that focused on preventing and responding to GBV to over \$10 million in FY 2010 from \$9 million in FY 2009, and integrated GBV-related efforts in 30 percent of PRM's overseas assistance projects implemented by international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In Pakistan, for example, Catholic Relief Services increased identification of and assistance to GBV victims, including providing skills training for survivors, and Church World Service trained community health workers to perform prenatal check-ups for pregnant women and funded their participation in a capacity-building program to learn safe delivery techniques.

Children who are refugees, internally displaced, stateless, victims of conflict, unaccompanied migrants and/or asylum seekers are especially vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, family separation, and forcible recruitment by armed groups. PRM advocated in 2010 that child protection remain a policy priority for its partners. For example, the 2010 Framework for Cooperation between UNHCR and the USG placed particular emphasis on maintaining UNHCR's focus on accountability for the protection of refugee women and refugee children. The USG provided funding to UNHCR to continue to roll out its guidelines for determining which solutions are in the best interest of unaccompanied refugee minors (whether they should be placed with relatives, placed in foster care, resettled to a third country, or provided with another solution). The USG also supported UNHCR's five commitments to refugee children: education, prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse, reunification after separation from families and caregivers, protection from military recruitment, and special needs of adolescents. The USG continued its support for ICRC's Red Cross messaging and other efforts to reunite family members separated by conflict, including the development of ICRC's new strategy for restoring family links. In the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake, for example, ICRC played a critical role in helping to reunite families separated by the disaster. The USG also partnered with NGOs and other IOs to provide specialized programming for children and adolescents. In FY 2010, this programming included education (including emergency education for recently displaced populations), psycho-social care, youth services, health programming, and prevention and response to gender-based violence. For example, MRA funds supported education programs for Iraqi refugee children in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, Bhutanese refugee children in Nepal, Somali refugee children in Kenya, and refugee children returning to Sudan.

In FY 2010, PRM continued efforts to elevate the issue of statelessness in U.S. foreign policy and made inroads in addressing the situation of stateless persons through advocacy and programs. The Department continued to raise awareness of statelessness in a sub-section devoted to the issue in its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and co-sponsored a resolution by the Organization of American States on "Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness and Protection of Stateless Persons in the Americas." U.S. contributions enabled UNHCR to significantly expand the geographic scope and range of its activities to prevent and reduce statelessness. For example, with USG funds, UNHCR is working to improve nutrition, water and sanitation and other conditions for stateless Rohingya in Burma's Northern Rakhine State, working with the government in Sudan to prevent statelessness in the event of state succession, and supporting the Vietnamese government's naturalization process for some 2,300 stateless former Cambodian refugees, which began in July 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance

In FY 2010, through key operational partners, PRM's assistance to refugees saved lives and reduced suffering by supporting programs that met or exceeded internationally-agreed upon standards for humanitarian assistance. Calendar year data shows that PRM's overseas assistance to refugees kept crude mortality rates (CMR) below emergency thresholds in all monitored sites (target: 96 percent). In 98 percent of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR did not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day) (target: 93 percent). PRM assistance also helped minimize the incidence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) – a key indicator of overall health and well-being – among refugee children. Calendar year results show that in 98 percent of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10 percent of children under five suffered from acute malnutrition (target: 93 percent). In 62 percent of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than five percent of children suffered from acute malnutrition

(target: 75 percent). These results reflect PRM's efforts to increase the number of nutrition surveys conducted in protracted refugee settings, which revealed a wider range of malnutrition than was previously reported.

PRM assistance played a vital role in many humanitarian emergencies that occurred in 2010. During FY 2010, the President drew on Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) funds to respond to crises in Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Somalia, and to address food pipeline breaks in humanitarian operations around the world. PRM's reliable support to multilateral partners demonstrated U.S. leadership in building an international architecture that performs flexibly and fast in emergencies while protecting the most vulnerable and applying life-sustaining assistance standards. For example, in Kyrgyzstan, PRM's overseas assistance through UNHCR supported an emergency shelter construction project which ensured that some 13,400 people whose houses were destroyed or damaged in the June violence had safe, warm transitional homes in time for winter. In Yemen, USG humanitarian partners provided protection services, basic assistance, and education to IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in the North. These programs addressed the food shortage of a significant number of IDPs in conflict-affected areas in Yemen while also assisting IDPs with shelter, health care, non-food items, and water. In Colombia, ICRC negotiated access to five remote areas controlled by armed groups, enabling health teams to provide curative and preventive services to conflict victims in isolated communities for the first time in over a year. And in Sudan, ICRC provided seeds and tools to nearly 135,000 IDPs in Darfur, supporting better nutrition, livelihoods, and self-sufficiency. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the USG bolstered efforts to protect civilians in conflict areas in the eastern provinces by funding Joint Protection Teams operated by UNHCR and the UN peacekeeping operation, as well as NGO programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence among IDPs, including a mass-information radio campaign. USG contributions supported UNHCR's work as the lead agency of the inter-agency protection cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and helped UNHCR play a key role in reintegrating recently returned Congolese refugees and IDPs by establishing conflict resolution committees to handle disputes concerning land and property.

PRM assistance was equally important in marshalling resources to resolve protracted situations and building foundations for post-conflict recovery and reconstruction. USG support for UNHCR and NGO partners ensured that Tibetan refugees had access to basic services at refugee reception centers in Kathmandu, Nepal and New Delhi and Dharamsala, India and that health care and education were available for Tibetans in India and Nepal. In Bangladesh, building U.S. partnerships with the government, NGOs, UN agencies, and refugees themselves has improved the quality of life for 28,000 Rohingya refugees living in two official refugee camps. In FY 2010, the USG supported four NGOs to provide Rohingya refugees with services in health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, vocational training, conflict resolution, community mobilization, and access to services for people with disabilities. U.S. contributions to UNRWA supported primary healthcare for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East through 137 health clinics, as well as supported the construction of the Yarmouk Camp Community Center in Syria, which provides sustainable services such as a daycare, a physiotherapy/disability center, and a women's program to over 130,000 Palestinian refugees. MRA funds also supported education for approximately 483,000 Palestinian refugee children in FY 2010. UNRWA schools play a critical role in providing skills and promoting human rights for children affected by conflict.

PRM also pursued innovative approaches to assisting refugees in urban areas. After UNHCR launched its new policy on protection of and assistance to urban refugees, the USG supported real-time evaluations of the policy's implementation in pilot cities, including Nairobi, Kenya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, San Jose, Costa Rica, and Dushanbe, Tajikistan. In Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon UNHCR provided 21,300 vulnerable Iraqi families with automatic teller machine (ATM) cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children. In Malaysia, the USG funded NGOs to provide mobile health clinics around the country, making health care services accessible to the urban Burmese refugee population, and also to smaller refugee communities living in isolation in remote jungle sites.

Migration

In FY 2010, PRM's international migration programs supported three main streams of assistance: (1) institutional support to IOM; (2) support for regional consultative processes and diplomatic activities to build the capacity of

governments to manage migration and protect vulnerable migrants; and (3) direct assistance to vulnerable migrants. For example:

- USG funding enabled IOM to assist voluntary returns of Haitians who fled to the Dominican Republic after the January 2010 earthquake. In addition to providing transportation assistance, this program facilitated family reunification and provided returnees with assistance in accessing income-generating activities and re-enrolling their children in school.
- USG funding of a migration management project implemented by IOM in the Horn of Africa region allowed IOM to quickly assist with the voluntary return from Kenya of 50 Ethiopian migrants rescued at sea by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Aden in September 2010.
- The USG funded an IOM anti-trafficking project that worked with the government of Mexico to identify, protect, and assist individuals who had been trafficked to and within Mexico, as well as their dependents. The program not only assisted these victims, but also helped build the Mexican government's own capacity to do so.

In 2010, PRM led the U.S. Delegation to the Global Forum for Migration and Development where the USG took a strong leadership role in advancing common principles and practices to protect the human rights of migrants. PRM's institutional support and capacity-building efforts on migration in FY 2010 continued to promote regional migration dialogues to help developing countries effectively address the challenges presented by mixed migratory flows. Close coordination with other governments helped improve capacity for addressing migration issues. In FY 2010, 85 percent of the initiatives that were agreed at U.S. Government-supported regional migration dialogues were implemented by participating countries. In addition to providing the USG assessed contribution to IOM, PRM formulated and coordinated U.S. Government policy positions related to IOM's budget, management and operations to ensure that IOM continued to play a critical role in achieving USG goals to support refugee returns in safety and dignity, promote orderly and humane treatment of migrants, and facilitate refugee resettlement in the United States.

PRM continued to play an important role in USG efforts to combat trafficking in persons. Based on provisions in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, PRM supports the Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking which reunites eligible family members with trafficking victims identified in the United States. In FY 2010, this program resettled 197 family members of trafficking victims from 22 countries to the United States. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act also stipulates that trafficking victims who cooperate with law enforcement in the prosecution of the trafficker are eligible to remain in the United States and receive benefits (these benefits are provided by other USG agencies.) Through this program, IOM provides financial and logistical support for the travel of immediate family members in need of assistance. These family members are helped with travel documents, transportation arrangements, airport transit, and escorts for children. For trafficked persons who do not wish to remain in the United States, the program works to ensure their safe return as well as reintegration assistance in home communities to help reduce the risk of re-trafficking.

Durable Solutions

MRA overseas assistance funds advanced durable solutions in 2010 by supporting the large-scale return of refugees, in safety and dignity, to Afghanistan, Bosnia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Sudan, and elsewhere. More than 100,000 refugees had returned to Afghanistan by August 2010, almost double the number of voluntary returns in 2009. With USG support, UNHCR reached an important milestone in its repatriation program of Congolese refugees from Zambia to the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the voluntary return of the 40,000th refugee. In addition to providing returnees with transportation assistance and food aid, UNHCR also offered micro-credit and other income generating projects, facilitating re-integration and helping returnees achieve sustainable livelihoods. With USG support, UNHCR also reached milestones in resettling refugees in third countries, resettling the 100,000th Iraqi refugee and the 30,000th Bhutanese refugee. And in April 2010, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalization of some 162,000 Burundi refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. This achievement of local integration as a durable solution is a major milestone in one of Africa's longest-running refugee situations, and was encouraged and funded in part by the United States.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, the USG demonstrates its humanitarian leadership and the compassion of the American people for those in need. The United States continues to be the global resettlement leader, accepting more refugees than all other resettlement countries worldwide. Resettlement in the United States serves as an important protection tool for saving lives, ending persecution, and reuniting families. It is also an important foreign policy tool that permits the USG to help refugees for whom no other durable solution is available, and particularly to resolve protracted refugee situations. In total, the United States admitted 73,111 refugees in FY 2010, which represented 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination.

The admission of Iraqi refugees in need of resettlement continued to be a top priority for the United States and the number of Iraqi refugees arriving in the United States during FY 2010 demonstrated the U.S. Government's commitment to this population. In FY 2009, 18,016 Iraqi refugees were admitted to the United States. An additional 1,999 Iraqis admitted under the Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program (as well as 108 Afghan SIVs) were provided refugee benefits from the MRA account as a result of special authorizing legislation. In South Asia, resettlement of Bhutanese refugees fell slightly, with 12,363 arrivals in FY 2010 compared to 13,452 in FY 2009.

FY 2010 saw a small drop in arrivals from East Asia, with 17,716 arrivals compared to 19,850 in FY 2009. Burmese refugees continued to account for the vast majority of those resettled from the region, with 16,693 arrivals.

Admissions from Africa increased substantially (38 percent) in FY 2010, with 13,305 arrivals compared to 9,670 in FY 2009. The majority of African refugees admitted were Somali, Congolese, and Eritrean. While the USG had hoped to increase processing of Sudanese Darfur refugees in Chad in FY 2010, several obstacles, including opposition from the host government, prevented this.

Arrivals from Latin America remained steady, with 4,982 arrivals compared to 4,857 in FY 2009. The vast majority of arrivals continued to be from Cuba. Arrivals from Europe dropped somewhat, with 1,526 arrivals compared to 1,997 in FY 2009. The majority of arrivals from Europe are religious minorities from Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

Refugee resettlement is a public-private partnership, but the Administration's contribution to initial reception and placement costs had declined in recent decades relative to inflation. PRM's Assistant Secretary therefore took the decision to increase the Reception and Placement grant in FY 2010, doubling the amount of support arriving refugees receive by increasing the per capita Reception and Placement grant from \$900 to \$1,800 to ensure that refugees receive adequate assistance and services during their first 90 days in the United States.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

Largely as a result of the Humanitarian Migrants to Israel program's success, the number of humanitarian migrants needing resettlement to Israel has decreased in recent years. The number of humanitarian migrants to Israel reached a height of nearly 184,000 in 1990. In FY 2010, 8,373 humanitarian migrants arrived in Israel through this program, including 6,810 from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 1,563 from Ethiopia and other "countries of distress." The 8,373 arrivals in FY 2010 represent an increase over the 6,662 who arrived in FY 2009. Due in large part to USG support and engagement, the United Israel Appeal, which administers the program, maintained a high level of performance in 2010. MRA funds supported the processing, transportation, care and maintenance of humanitarian migrants en route to Israel; assisted in their initial absorption and resettlement; and helped those who require additional services to successfully adjust to Israeli civil society. All eligible humanitarian migrants to Israel (100 percent) were provided with mandatory services, including care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing. Ninety-eight percent of program participants were satisfied with these services. Concerning language instruction, 88 percent of humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union advanced a grade level within ten months, approaching the target of 90 percent; and 87 percent of language trainees from Ethiopia advanced a grade level, exceeding the target of 70 percent, and demonstrating significant improvement from 54 percent in FY

2008. The United Israel Appeal also ensured that 86 percent of high school students in the program earned a matriculation certificate upon completion of the program, again exceeding program targets. The United Israel Appeal also succeeded in reducing the average length of stay in absorption centers for migrants from the former Soviet Union by about 40 percent, from 9 months to 5.6 months. In so doing, the program helped migrants achieve earlier self-sufficiency and integration into Israeli society.

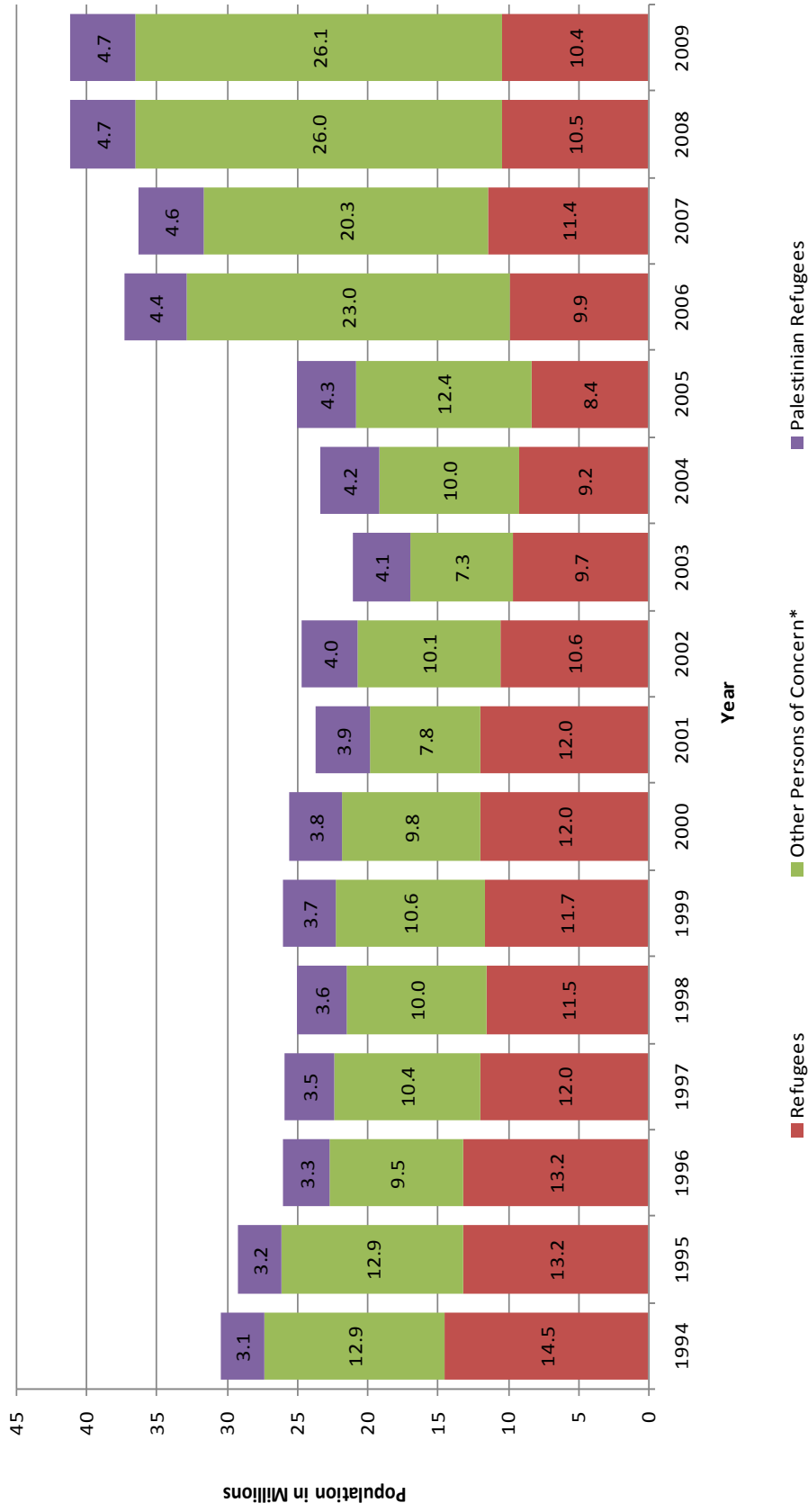
ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

In FY 2010 PRM's 130 U.S. direct hire staff, including 28 regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. Embassies around the world, as well as 54 locally engaged staff and eligible family members, demonstrated U.S. humanitarian leadership through diplomacy, policy development, and program management. These officers ensured that humanitarian programs were coordinated with other USG agencies including USAID, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense, as well as other donors, and partners in the international community. Travel and training resources enabled PRM staff to assess humanitarian conditions, monitor funded programs, and liaise with key partners in the field. Administrative funds supported an active and growing training curriculum on monitoring and evaluation for staff to better assess the impact of USG funds. Human resources were critical to emergency response in 2010. The Bureau deployed staff temporarily in response to crises in Kyrgyzstan, Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, teams in Washington worked with regional refugee coordinators to participate in contingency planning for the Caribbean and the Sudan referendum. Both program officers and refugee coordinators provided strong oversight of programs in order to ensure accountability and maximum benefit to beneficiary populations.

FY 2011 Priorities

- Meet life-sustaining needs for refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict by providing emergency relief based on need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, including refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Chad/Darfur, Cote d'Ivoire, Gaza, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Colombia, Burma, and Yemen, as well as vulnerable repatriated migrants from Haiti in the aftermath of the earthquake.
- Through diplomatic intervention and targeted assistance, protect the most vulnerable from involuntary return, family separation, forced recruitment into armed groups, exploitation, and other physical and legal threats. Specific protection priorities include protecting women and children, combating gender-based violence (including protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees and asylum seekers), improving protection of IDPs, and preventing and reducing statelessness.
- Promote protection, solutions and livelihoods opportunities for refugees in protracted situations, and improve protection and assistance for refugees in urban areas.
- Support durable solutions to displacement, including voluntary returns to Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ensure returns are sustainable by supporting reintegration programs in these areas as well as local integration in African countries hosting residual refugee populations. Coordinate resettlement opportunities in third countries for protected migrants in the Migrant Operations Center at Guantanamo Naval Base.
- Admit for resettlement the maximum number of refugees that can be well-supported in the United States who are in need of this durable solution. Ensure that U.S.-based partner organizations have sufficient guidance, oversight, and resources to combine with private resources to provide a core set of reception and placement services that support and facilitate refugee transition/integration into American society. Provide refugee benefits to certain Iraqis and Afghans admitted to the United States under the Special Immigrant Visa program.
- Work with and support multilateral humanitarian organizations to ensure that global responses to emergencies are timely, accountable and effective in protecting and assisting those in need. Support humanitarian organizations' needs-based and prioritized budgets.
- Promote orderly and humane migration as a benefit to sending, receiving and transit countries, by supporting regional consultations on migration, building capacity in countries to manage mixed migratory flows, and protecting and assisting vulnerable migrants.
- Strengthen ongoing international efforts to promote access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. Advocate in multilateral forums for enhanced maternal and child health; promote family planning and seek to reduce the incidence of abortion.
- Support the United Israel Appeal in its efforts to bring approximately 9,200 humanitarian migrants to Israel and ensure that migrants who come to or have already arrived in Israel receive education, language training and other services to assist in their integration into Israeli society.
- Provide good stewardship of USG resources by strengthening program monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure accountability and program effectiveness, while at the same time exercising due diligence to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance is received by its intended beneficiaries.

Populations of Concern to PRM, 1994-2009



*Other persons of concern include asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, and stateless persons. Conflict victims assisted by ICRC and vulnerable migrants are also populations of concern to PRM, but are not included in these figures.

Data Sources: UNHCR for refugees and Other Persons of Concern; UNRWA for Palestinians.

FY 2012 Bureau Strategic Plan Summary



Bureau of Population,
Refugees, and Migration
(PRM)

GOAL 1: Humanitarian Assistance Saves Lives and Eases Suffering

PRM's humanitarian assistance programs aim to save lives and ease the suffering of refugees, stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, conflict victims and internally displaced persons (IDPs). PRM's humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. PRM-supported assistance programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable within affected populations, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, ethnic minorities, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services.

Indicators:

- 1) Percentage of monitored refugee sites worldwide where acute malnutrition in children under five does not exceed emergency thresholds.

2009	Result: In 94.5% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffered from acute malnutrition. In 72.5% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children suffered from acute malnutrition.	
2010	Target: In 93% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. In 75% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition.	ABOVE TARGET/ BELOW TARGET Final 2010 results reflect concerted efforts on the part of PRM partners to increase the number of nutrition surveys conducted in non-emergency refugee settings. The increased number of camps surveyed in 2010 revealed a wider range of malnutrition in protracted settings than was previously reported.
	Result: In 98% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffered from acute malnutrition. In 62% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children suffered from acute malnutrition.	
2011	Target: In 94% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. In 77% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition.	
2012	Target: In 94% of monitored emergency refugee sites worldwide, less than 10% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. In 77% of monitored protracted refugee situations, less than 5% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition.	

- 2) Percentage of PRM-funded projects that include activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV).

2009	Result: 28.3% of funded projects included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV.	
2010	Target: 35% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to GBV.	SLIGHTLY BELOW TARGET Although FY 2010 results were slightly below target, PRM did increase the percentage of programs that include GBV from FY 2009. Also, PRM increased the amount of funding for targeted GBV projects to over \$10 million in FY 2010 from \$9 million in FY 2009.
	Result: 30% of funded projects included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV.	
2011	Target: 35% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to GBV.	
2012	Target: 35% of funded projects include activities focused on prevention and response to GBV.	

- 3) Percentage of monitored refugee sites worldwide where Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) do not exceed emergency thresholds.

2009	Result: In 100% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, CMR did not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 100% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR did not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day).	
2010	Target: In 96% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds; in 93% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day).	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: In 100% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, CMR did not exceed regional emergency thresholds. In 98% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR did not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day).	
2011	Target: In 96% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds; in 93% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day).	
2012	Target: In 96% of monitored refugee emergencies worldwide, CMR does not exceed regional emergency thresholds; in 93% of monitored protracted refugee sites worldwide, CMR does not exceed 1.5 per 1,000 per month (0.5/10,000/day).	

GOAL 2: Populations of Concern Find Durable Solutions

To promote stability and protect human dignity, PRM seeks durable solutions for refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and stateless persons. PRM works to achieve three durable solutions for populations of concern: voluntary return and reintegration to home communities where possible; permanent integration into host communities of asylum; and, for refugees, third-country resettlement when neither return nor local integration is possible.

Indicators:

- 1) Percentage of refugees admitted to the United States against the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination.

2009	Result: 74,654 refugees were admitted into the United States, representing 99.5% of the regionally allocated ceilings totaling 75,000.	
2010	Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 75,000 refugees.	ON TARGET
	Result: 73,311 refugees were admitted into the United States, which representing 97.7 % of the regionally allocated ceilings totaling 75,000.	
2011	Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings totaling 77,000.	
2012	Target: 100% of regionally allocated ceilings to be established by the President before the beginning of FY 2012.	

- 2) Percentage of enrolled unaccompanied minors who complete the “Selah” post-high school program that prepares them for university-level education or technological programs in Israel.

2009	Result: 86% of enrolled unaccompanied minors completed the “Selah” program.	
2010	Target: 82% of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 88% of enrolled unaccompanied minors completed the “Selah” program.	
2011	Target: 85% of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program.	
2012	Target: 87% of enrolled unaccompanied minors complete the “Selah” program.	

GOAL 3: The United States Advocates for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations and Exerts Leadership in the International Community

PRM strives to ensure that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign policy and engages in humanitarian diplomacy in the international community and through the multilateral system to 1) advocate for the protection of the most vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises, particularly refugees, conflict victims, and stateless persons; 2) build a strong international infrastructure for humanitarian response through support and engagement with multilateral partners, with a focus on management reforms of UN humanitarian agencies and donor coordination; 3) advance effective and humane international migration policy, especially through support to regional migration dialogues; and 4) promote effective international population policies, including reproductive health and family planning policies.

Indicators:

- 1) Percentage of countries where the risk of refugee *refoulement* is reduced.

2009	Result: Credible reports of <i>refoulement</i> were received in 60 countries (1,777 cases).	
2010	Target: 13%; the risk of <i>refoulement</i> is reduced in 8 countries.	TO BE DETERMINED
	Result: Pending calendar year reporting by UNHCR.	
2011	Target: 15%; the risk of <i>refoulement</i> is reduced in an additional 8 countries.	
2012	Target: 15%; the risk of <i>refoulement</i> is reduced in an additional 7 countries.	

- 2) Percentage of initiatives agreed to at Regional Migration Dialogues that are implemented.

2009	Result: 81% of activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented.	
2010	Target: 82% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	ABOVE TARGET
	Result: 85% of activities agreed to in the dialogues were implemented.	
2011	Target: 85% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	
2012	Target: 85% of activities agreed to in the dialogues are implemented.	

GOAL 4: PRM Manages Resources Responsibly and Promotes Best Practices in Humanitarian Assistance

PRM will employ evidence-based decision making and results-based programming as vital tools in meeting growing humanitarian needs within a constrained fiscal environment. The Bureau will ensure responsible resource management by placing the right people in the right positions to achieve the Bureau's strategic goals. The Bureau will support learning and career advancement for PRM employees through appropriate staffing, training opportunities, and mentoring/ leadership activities. PRM will exercise due diligence by vetting and monitoring funded organizations to ensure that U.S. foreign assistance reaches its intended beneficiaries.

Indicator:

- 1) Percentage of new PRM staff who have received training on monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance.*

2009	Result: New indicator, no rating.	
2010	Target: 100% of new PRM staff received training on monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance.	BELOW TARGET
	Result: 80.6% of new PRM staff received training on monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance.	
2011	Target: 100% of new PRM staff received training on monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance.	
2012	Target: 100% of new PRM staff received training on monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian assistance.	

*For the purpose of this indicator, 'new PRM staff' refers to all PRM officers with programmatic responsibilities that arrived on duty during the year between August 1 and July 31.

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